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With Libya

Assad okays union 'without hesitation'

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has said that his country approved without "hesitation" or "reserve" merging with Libya.

A union was "the only way to confront Israeli aggression and to liberate the Arab territories occupied by Israel", he added in a statement broadcast shortly after he arrived in Tripoli Monday to discuss the issue.

"Union is the necessary and sufficient condition for victory in the battle we are fighting against our enemies," he added.

The Syrian leader favored going ahead with the plan quickly and criticized "those who back union verbally but in fact are separatists".

Unity in the case of Syria and Libya is seen as a bid to consolidate Arab defenses against Israel.

Despite past failures, Arabs still are impressed by the unity slogan for the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab lands, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

With Libya's petro-billions and Syria's manpower, the two countries stand to muster a stronger front against the Jewish state.

As Qaddafi and Assad waved to the cheering crowds, a radio announcer shouted "O Jerusalem, the day of your liberation is now at hand."

The cheering throngs urged the two leaders to work together and thwart the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace framework between Egypt and Israel.

"The revolutionary dream is about to come true," said the Syrian government-run *Tishrin* newspaper in a banner headline, as Assad embarked on his union trip to Tripoli.

"The union reverses the (Middle East) balance of forces," said the Syrian newspaper *Al-Baath* organ of Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party.

This was an allusion to the prime target of the planned merger — to overwhelm the Israeli military superiority and force the Jewish state to relinquish all lands it seized from the Arabs during the six-day war of 1967.

The merger also could be the forerunner of a broader cohesion among countries of the Arab world, an Arab columnist wrote.

Calming the slogan-singing crowds, Qaddafi said: "Unity between Libya and Syria is the biggest challenge faced by the enemies of the Arabs." The speech was broadcast by Tripoli radio.

He underlined the goals of the projected state, declaring that "Libya and Syria are honest enough to state that this unity is directed against Zionism and imperialism."

Qaddafi also told the crowds that the planned state will be set against the "traitor," Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Libya and Syria are leading members of the five-power steadfastness and confrontation front which has vowed to destroy Israel and undermine the Egyptian-Israeli peace drive, which they reject as a sellout of Arab and Palestinian right.

U.S. plots lockout of PLO from IMF status

Manila lends support to Arab initiative

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 — The apparent success of an Arab-led boycott of a vote to deny the Palestine Liberation Organization observer status at the upcoming World Bank-International Monetary Fund meetings here has led the United States to push for a two-week extension of the voting period in an effort to crack the boycott.

On the eve of the Sept. 9 voting deadline, only 30 member countries of the two financial institutions had submitted votes on the U.S. sponsored draft resolution that would block PLO attendance at the meetings, informed sources said.

Unless 68 member states holding two-thirds of the total voting power participate in the vote, the anti-PLO resolution will fail for lack of a quorum.

The boards of the bank and the fund were preparing to meet Tuesday to debate an American proposal to extend the voting deadline another two weeks, the sources said.

Arab, African and Asian member states are planning to fight the U.S. proposal, but the Americans and their Western allies with their heavily weighted voting power, are expected to secure the deadline extension.

If this happens, the U.S. will then begin pressuring Third World states to take part in the voting, sources said. America's strong anti-PLO stand on the question of observer status for the meetings which begin Sept. 30, motivated by domestic political considerations, according to the sources.

President Jimmy Carter does not want to be put in the position of having to approve entry visas for PLO representatives at a time when he is courting the American Jewish vote.

Even if the Arabs and their supporters succeed in gaining an observer's seat for the PLO's economic unit, the Palestine National Fund, the Carter administration is expected to deny visas to the PLO representatives.

Meanwhile, the Philippines will support the PLO in its bid for observer status at the meetings. Gregorio Licoar, governor of the country's Central Bank, informed Saudi Arabian leaders during his visit to the Kingdom recently.

The Philippine economic leader disclosed the new Filipino position during his calls on the Mecca governor Prince Majed in Taif, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) deputy director general, Abdul Aziz Qurashi, in Riyadh, and Ports Authority president, Dr. Fayez I. Badr.

Licoar called his country's stand a "positive response" to the position of Saudi Arabia and the Arab world to provide for PLO presence in economic and financial councils. He said Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos was responsible for the deepening support for the PLO.

In talks with SAMA, Licoar also offered a Philippine proposal to raise \$50 million in housing bonds for Filipino skilled workers in Saudi Arabia. Supporting that move is the Philippine Export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp. and the Home Financing Corp. headed by Rosendo Bondoc, who was part of the Licoar mission to the Kingdom.

The housing financing program for the workers in their homeland is included in the human settlements move under the Philippine president and his wife.

Also discussed on the late August visit to Saudi Arabia was the organization of a scholarship fund for Filipino Muslims in Midanao and a Muslim school in the southern part of the country.



CALLS: Crown Prince Fahd received at the royal court in Taif the ulama and tribal chiefs, according to the royal custom every Monday. Later in the evening, the crown prince received Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. Health Minister Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi attended the audience. He also received Abdullah Ghanem, South Yemeni presidential envoy (picture above) who delivered a message from President Ali Nasser to King Khalid. Present at the meeting was the South Yemeni Charge d'Affaires here, Muhammad Ghaleb Ahmad.

Support for PLO remains -- Fahd

TAIF, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has reaffirmed its support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and said peace in the Middle East would not be achieved without creation of a Palestinian state.

Crown Prince Fahd, deputizing for King Khalid, made the pledge at a cabinet session held Monday night. His statement was released by acting Information Minister Hussein Mansouri.

"Peace in the Middle East will not be achieved without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to establish its own state on Palestinian soil," said Prince Fahd.

"The Kingdom will not rest until Jerusalem returns to Arab sovereignty," Fahd added.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab states have been underscoring their support for the PLO at a time U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan competed to win the Jewish vote.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait recently resolved to give no financial assistance to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund unless the PLO was given an observer's status at the two institutions.

The Kingdom bases its position on the responsibility it holds toward the Arab and Muslim nations, Fahd said.

The Lebanese ambassador to the Kingdom, Zafar Elhassan, said Tuesday that Fahd's call for a holy struggle is supported by Islamic countries not only because of the Kingdom's stand, but also because of agreement throughout the Arab and Muslim world. He stressed that the call concerned those people who had lost their rights, and confirmed Lebanon's commitment to the Arab stand, adding that his country is concerned over the Jerusalem issue as well.

Sheikh Rajah Al-Tamimi, the judge of Al Khail (Hebron) Tuesday called on Islamic governments and people to transfer Fahd's call into action. He said Muslims should mobilize to help the Palestinian struggle.

The U.N. Security Council, said Sheikh Tamimi, unable to return the West Bank mayors, can hardly return the Palestinian people to their land. The holy struggle is the only course, the sheikh said.

Meanwhile, after the council of ministers meeting, information minister Mansouri said the council had discussed a report by Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aha Al-Khail. The report discussed forming an overland transport company involving the Kingdom, Kuwait and Qatar. The council asked for a draft agreement after further studies.

The council also equalized the status of students of maritime colleges with secondary school certificates, to those of the Internal Security Force College, the King Abdul Aziz military college and King Faisal air college. Monthly payments for the navy students were increased to SR500.



PROMISES: President Carter, left, shakes hands with Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evrona, right, before he spoke at a convention of the Jewish service organization B'nai B'rith last week in Washington. Man in center is Jack Spitzer, president of the organization.

Jewish groups undecided after meeting with Carter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — An umbrella group of Jewish organizations met with President Jimmy Carter Monday and a spokesman said later that if Jews vote Democratic on Nov. 14 it will be for "as many negative as positive" reasons.

However, Squadron, the chairman of the conference of presidents of the major American Jewish organizations, added that he thinks most Jews still don't know whether to support Carter or his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan.

"I think if the Jewish community winds up voting predominantly for the Democratic party... it will be a decision that may have as many negative as positive elements in it," Squadron told reporters outside the White House.

"One of the fascinating things about this election is that people of the country seem to be deciding who to vote against." The Jewish umbrella group met with John Anderson the independent presidential candidate, during the primary election season and plans to meet with Reagan in the next 10 days, although it does not endorse candidates, Squadron said.

He said Jewish voters see Carter as "walking a line" between support for Israel and other Middle East countries. But he added that many Jews don't appreciate such a balancing of Israel's interests.

Squadron described Carter as "quite forthright" about the United States' abstention in a United Nations vote protesting Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital. He said Carter felt the abstention was "absolutely necessary" to keep open "the prospects for future peace" in the region.

American supporters of Israel disagreed, Squadron said. "I think many people in the United States feel the United States should be taking a more vigorous stand... and that the proper muscular response would have been a veto."

Squadron said the Jewish community was united in its feeling that Jerusalem should be the capital of Israel and would urge that Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem be recognized, given assurances of free access to the holy places.

Squadron said the Carter administration has been "obsessed, and legitimately so," with the energy crisis, "and therefore there has been a desire to satisfy Saudi requests. The president sees Saudi Arabia as a friendly country, a helpful country."

Squadron said Carter consequently was "walking a tightrope, and I don't think that is going to change one way or the other if he gets re-elected."

Although Jews comprise a small portion of the electorate, a relatively high percentage of Jews are voters, and they are concentrated in several states with large blocs of electoral college votes. So their support is considered crucial to Carter's re-election. The president

received about 70 per cent of the Jewish vote four years ago, but various polls suggest his support so far this year is much lower.

The Jewish group met with Carter for an hour and with Carter's Middle East negotiator, Sol Linowitz, for a half-hour.

Mousa Sadr said alive

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Imam Mousa Sadr, missing leader of the Shiite Muslim community in Lebanon, is alive and imprisoned in a Libyan army camp near the frontier with Algeria, radio Luxembourg claimed Tuesday. Imam Sadr disappeared after visiting Libya in August 1978 for celebrations to mark the Libyan revolution.

Shamir gets warm welcome

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was welcomed warmly Tuesday by Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali in the first visit by a high-ranking Israeli official since Palestinian autonomy talks were stalled last May. "I am very happy to receive him," Ghali said at a brief welcoming ceremony at Cairo airport.

The invitation to Shamir, who is to meet with President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria on Wednesday, has been seen in Israel as a gesture by Egypt to end a period of chilly relations. "I am very happy to be here..." Shamir said. "I am looking forward to my conversations with the minister and with President Sadat tomorrow. I hope the result will be the strengthening of peace relations between the two countries." The stated purpose of the invitation is to discuss the continued normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt.

The autonomy talks have been suspended twice by Sadat over Israeli moves to strengthen its hold on Jerusalem. The Egyptian president also has protested Israeli settlement policy in the occupied West Bank.

In Tel Aviv Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Tuesday that Sadat has promised to continue to normalize relations. Begin's wide-ranging speech to political correspondents of Israeli newspapers coincided with Shamir's departure for Cairo.

According to the state radio, Begin said Sadat invited Shamir to meet with him as a

gesture aimed at easing the chilly atmosphere that had developed after Sadat broke off talks on Palestinian autonomy in May.

Shamir told reporters at Ben Gurion airport that above all, negotiations for autonomy for the 1.5 million Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip had to be resumed and that normalization is essential for the maintenance of peace.

"Normalization is the real expression of peaceful relations between Israel and Egypt," he said, adding however that Israel does not accept any linkage of the two processes.

Shamir also said that during the resumed talks, plans for a three-way Camp David style summit meeting after the American presidential elections would be made.

U.S. special ambassador Sol Linowitz shuttled from Israel to Egypt last week on a successful mission to get the stalled autonomy talks moving again. Sadat agreed to restart the talks at an unspecified date and part of the package that changed his mind was American approval of his call for another summit. At that time, Linowitz also secured Sadat's guarantee on normalization.

The radio report said Begin reiterated that he made no concessions to Egypt which induced Sadat to return to the autonomy negotiating table. But Begin said that his answer to an American request for a release of Arab security prisoners indicating good

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Visa restrictions cited

Doctors shun U.S. training

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Young Saudi Arabian physicians, who once looked to the United States for advanced medical training, are now turning to Canada and Britain for their graduate studies because of restrictive U.S. visa regulations.

A 1976 law aimed at reducing the number of foreign medical graduates in the U.S. has also cut the flow of doctors from other Arab states — such as Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Morocco — as well as from other countries around the world.

U.S. visa regulations now limit a foreign doctor's medical studies in the U.S. to a period of two years, with an optional third year if requested by the physician's home country.

This time period is not sufficient to permit the young physicians to complete their advanced studies, so many of these medical graduates are bypassing the U.S. in favor of other Western countries, according to medical experts.

Dr. Ray Casterline, executive director of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG), told a congressional subcommittee recently that the restrictive visa regulations were even discouraging some countries — such as Panama and Nicaragua — to send their young doctors to the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries for advanced training.

"Although some Saudi Arabians continue in training programs in the United States," Casterline said, "I have learned in conversations with the deans of the King Faisal Medical School and of the medical school in Riyadh that they are moving Saudi Arabian graduate trainees from the United States to Canada, where they can remain long enough to complete a full training program in a specialty." Saudi graduates are also moving to Britain, he added.

Disturbed by this development, Casterline described American graduate medical education as "the best in the world," and said "it is the dream of most young physicians from throughout the world to come to this country, obtain certification in a specialty and return to their homelands to practice."

But the 1976 law is now making this

impossible, he told the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration. A number of countries — including Saudi Arabia — have expressed concern to U.S. officials over the restrictive visa regulations, according to Michael Glass, general counsel for the U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA).

The ICA believes the U.S. should encourage "mutually beneficial international health manpower training involving collaboration between the U.S. and foreign countries," Glass said.

"However, the system established for exchange and training should be carefully managed in such a way that harmful 'brain drain' may be avoided," he added.

For several decades, foreign medical graduates have been playing an increasing role in American health services, as they pursued advanced specialized studies while practicing medicine in U.S. hospitals.

"They often serve in inner-city hospitals lacking doctors and enter specialties, such as pediatrics, gynecology and anesthesiology, which are frequently shunned by their American counterparts," according to a recent report by the New York City Council President's Office.

Over 25 per cent of foreign medical graduates in the U.S. receive training in New York City, "which cannot attract enough American graduates to its large number of teaching hospitals in poor and medically underserved neighborhoods," the report said.

The United States began encouraging foreign medical graduates to enter the country in the 1960s, when America was suffering from a nationwide shortage of physicians. Between 1965 and 1975, over 7,000 foreign doctors entered the U.S. every year. The attraction of high salaries encouraged many of these foreign graduates to convert their temporary visas to permanent ones, and their home countries began to suffer "brain drains". By 1976, foreign doctors accounted for more than 20 per cent of America's 400,000 physicians.

In recent years, U.S. medical schools have been turning out greater numbers of American graduates, thus lessening the need for foreign doctors. This factor, and growing American concern over the quality of basic

medical education being received by some foreign doctors before their entry into the U.S., led to the 1976 law restricting admission of foreign medical graduates.

Foreign doctors who wish to enter the U.S. for advanced studies must now pass rigorous examinations and limit their stay to the 2- or 3-year period. While there seems to be little pressure for eliminating the testing requirement, some critics believe the visa limitation should be relaxed to allow foreign medical graduates to complete their specialized studies in the U.S.

comment

By Muhammad Mousim Al-Mufraji
Al-Nadwa

As the country has rights over its citizens, so the citizens, especially the richer class, have some obligations toward their fellow countrymen. When a rich man intends to set up a national project or a public facility, he ought to realize the role he is required to play as a sincere citizen willing to serve his country and people, detached from any kind of greed or exploitation. They should remember not to amass wealth at the expense of the weak and the miserable.

Gracious people, who are always ready to perform good deeds for the welfare of humanity, strive to rise above the material gain which they find well represented in their good reputation!

Perhaps a striking example could be given from the owner of Faqih Poultry Farms, who has brought good production for the country and a stable price for the citizens. He could have easily doubled the prices under one pretext or the other, but true patriotism and co-operation helped him prosper and earn good name for himself.

But what happens in the private clinics in Taif is something which creates indignation and resentment. Their medical standard is such that it does not at all allow hundreds of patients to visit them everyday. Since there is no alternative, these clinics are invariably frequented by the patients. King Faisal hospital is the only hospital functioning after repairs which were carried out last year.

Although the private clinics were set up long ago, they have not improved their conditions yet. They care little for the sick whose examinations do not exceed a few minutes only, perhaps due to their being overcrowded. Their founders seem content with the present situation, as though they have found everything in their quick material gains.

I would urge Health Ministry officials to inspect the conditions of these clinics and to take steps to have them reorganized in a better manner. I would further call upon the owners of these clinics to follow the lead of private hospitals in Jeddah, Mecca and other towns, instead of making the long queues of patients standing before the "groceries"!



Dr. Ghazi Alqosabi

Children center receives grants

TAIF, Sept. 9 (SPA) — Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Alqosabi, director of the handicapped children's center project in Riyadh, has received SR1.4 million in donations for the project.

Some of the donors include Sheikh Hamza Mohammad Bougary, SR500,000; Abdullah Hamad Al-Zamel Establishment, Al-Khobar, SR200,000; Al-Bank Al-Saudi-Al-Holladi, SR100,000; Members of Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, SR100,000; Taif Factory, SR100,000; Sheikh Abdul Rabmao Faqih, SR100,000; and from an anonymous donor, SR100,000.

Saudia traffic up 43 per cent

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — Saudia's June passenger traffic was up nearly 43 per cent over the same month last year, setting records for revenue passenger boardings, passenger kilometers and load factors, official reported.

Airline officials said the national airline carried 891,204 passengers. In the first six months of 1980, Saudia traffic was 4,484,291 passengers, up 23.9 per cent over last year. The Saudia revenue passenger kilometers figure for the June was 988,016,000 showing an increase of 40.8 per cent from last year. Freight, too, kilometers totaled 20,549,000 for the same period, a 1.6 per cent increase over last year.

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Asr	3.49	3.33	3.22
Maghreh	6.31	6.33	6.03
Isha	8.01	8.03	7.33

Ferousiya Club sponsors thoroughbred competition

TAIF, Sept. 9 (SPA) — Al-Wared streaked to the finish line first in the opening camel race sponsored by the Ferousiya Club here Monday.

The swift camel, in winning the 1,800-meter Wadi Waj event, collected SR5,000 for its owner, Prince Saud ibn Muhammad. Galloping in second was Khitam, and third, Ridan, both owned by Sharif Zaid ibn Ahmad. Bathan, owned by Prince Muhammad ibn Saud, was next.

The races, held under the auspices of Prince Majed, governor of Mecca, were attended by Prince Abdul Illah, Qasim governor of Mecca, and other princes.

After the dust from the camel event settled, horses took to the racetrack. In the lucrative Mecca Cup race, over 1,200 meters, the pack of beginner horses was after a SR20,000 prize.

First was Siba, owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khalid. He also owns the horse which

finished third, Miyas. Second and fourth were Siba Najd and Ayyalah respectively, owned by Prince Abdul Rahman Al-Abdullah Al-Faisal. Finishing fourth was Hilal Al-Shiban's Hareb.

A slightly longer race, for all third-class horses, was the SR11,000 Mecca prize event, won over the 1,400 meters by Jarah, owned by Prince Khalid ibn Badr. Marwan of Prince Misal ibn Abdullah was second; Aqqab of Prince Turki ibn Bandar ibn Khalid, third; Dalilah of Prince Faisal ibn Abdullah, fourth, and Rawdah of Prince Muhammad ibn Saud, fifth.

For horses that had won between three and six races was the SR15,000 Jeddah prize. Nouf, owned by Prince Saud ibn Muhammad, stormed into the lead, eventually winning first prize. The same owner saw his Rajwa sprint home in second, with Azzam of Prince Faisal ibn Khalid, third; Nafer of Prince Abdul Aziz ibn Abdullah, fourth, and Amer of Nizar Abul Jadayel, fifth.

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Muslim youths attend camp

RIYADH, Sept. 9 — Muslim youths from more than 14 countries met for several weeks on the island of Cyprus recently, trekking through the hills, joining together for prayers and discussions and competing in various activities.

The Third International Youth Camp, for those from 14 to 20 years old, included a daily lecture program in the evening after a day of sports, Quranic recitation circles and swimming.

Included in the program on the aspects of Islamic life were Dr. Ahmad Totooji, Dr. Ismail Al-Farouky, Dr. Taha Jabir, Dr. Muhi Al-Husary Sheikh Hamid al-Rifai and others.

One goal of the camp was giving the youths the chance to meet with those of other countries, exchanging ideas and seeking a better understanding of the people of the Islamic world, according to the officials at the World Assembly of Muslim Youth in Riyadh.



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The 1981 show opens on January 15th and space is already limited. Government supported exhibitors from W. Germany, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, U.K., Finland, Holland, Korea, Portugal, Switzerland and Taiwan, along with independent exhibitors from the U.S.A., Australia, Italy, India, Pakistan,

U.A.E., and Austria, have already reserved over 80% of the available space.

The exhibition embraces all product areas of building materials, construction equipment and trucks, prefabricated and system buildings, scaffolding and formwork and furnishings and services. The exhibition will attract top level private and public sector visitors from throughout the Kingdom, along with key construction industry executives from neighbouring states.

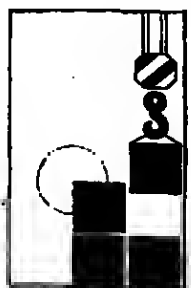
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(S-3-80)

Pakistani official to visit Moscow

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 9 (AP) — Pakistan has announced that Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha will visit the Soviet Union this month for official talks at a time when bilateral ties have reached their lowest point in years. The announcement said Monday Piracha, the second ranking foreign ministry official, would visit Moscow Sept. 13-14 after stops in Warsaw and Budapest. The brief statement said only that he would hold discussions with Soviet officials on matters relating to, the

U.N. General Assembly's new session.

In recent weeks, the military government has asked the Soviets to close down their Karachi Press Information Office along with an Urdu-language magazine, and reduce the staff of their roughly 210-member embassy staff in Islamabad by a third.

It also issued new travel restrictions on diplomats, but Western and non-aligned sources said the curbs were clearly aimed at the Soviets and they themselves have not been affected.

Relations between Moscow and Islamabad, ever close, were strained sharply by the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan and a propaganda campaign alleging overt Pakistani support for the Afghan resistance movement. Charges appearing the state-controlled Russian press were often repeated by radio Afghanistan. The campaign reached a high point in stridency this summer when Pakistan's president Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was called a "lackey of American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism."

Numerous overflights by Soviet warplanes from Afghan air bases further aggravated ties, sources said. Late last month, the government announced the discovery of a leftist "cell operating in Karachi and Hyderabad" it detained a number of suspects and, charged that a foreign power had given them financial support.

The implication, Pakistani sources said, was that the group received Soviet backing. A nonaligned diplomatic source said that the Pakistani government originally demanded that the Soviet send home one-half of its staff here but after two-months of drawn out negotiations, it was agreed that only one-third would return, including about 17 diplomats and 53 other embassy personnel, he added.

OAU prepares meeting on Sahara peace

ABIDJAN, Sept. 9 (R) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) makes another attempt this week to bring peace to the Western Sahara, where Polisario guerrillas are fighting a desert war for independence against Moroccan troops. A special meeting of the OAU in Freetown, Sierra Leone, will bring together all the parties to the conflict.

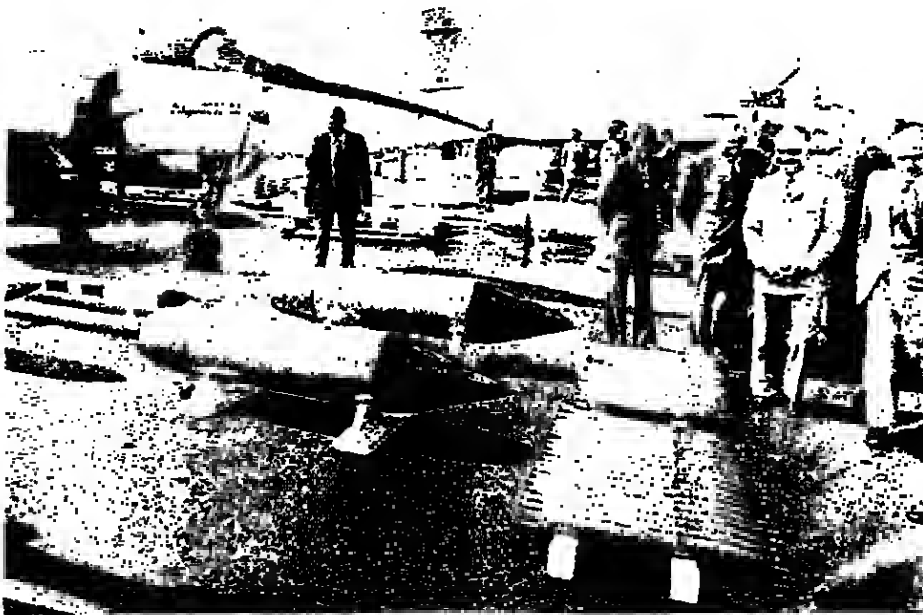
Morocco will be represented by its prime minister, Maati Bouabid, and he Polisario by its Secretary General, Mohammed Abdulaziz. President Chadi Ben Jeddil of Algeria, which backs the guerrillas, will attend the meeting in person.

Observers noted that the promised turnout for the meeting marked an advance for the meeting held in Liberia last December. This meeting was doomed at the outset when Morocco boycotted the proceedings because of the presence of the Polisario. Morocco committed itself at the OAU summit in Freetown last July to attend a meeting where the interested parties to the conflict would be present.

However, Morocco still has no intention of holding direct talks with the Polisario. Foreign ministry sources in Rabat say there is no question of the Moroccan delegation talking with the Polisario, an organization which Morocco does not recognize.

At the Freetown summit 26 of the 50 OAU member countries recognized the Arab Sahara Republic set up by the Polisario. But the OAU stopped short of admitting the self-proclaimed republic as a new member, after Morocco, supported by several African states, raised a legal objection. The Polisario has nevertheless tried to represent their majority backing as a political victory.

Meanwhile, guerrillas said in Algiers Tuesday that they shot down a Mirage fighter of the Moroccan Air Force in southern Morocco last week.



AIR DISPLAY: King Hussein, right, visits Farnborough Air Display Sept. 5. The display shows Mirage armaments.

Urged by Rosalynn

Billy Carter sought Libya's help to free U.S. hostages

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, did not want his boss to tell the Senate that the first lady had asked Billy Carter to seek Libya's help in freeing U.S. hostages in Iran. "The Atlantic Constitution" reported Monday. Following the telephone call from Rosalynn Carter,

Billy Carter set up a meeting between Brzezinski and Libyan diplomat Ali Houdari Nov. 27. Soon afterward, Libya called on Iran to free the Americans. Fifty-two are still in captivity, more than 300 days after the U.S. embassy was seized by Islamic militants.

Brzezinski and presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler had a showdown argument in front of the president in July, the newspaper said, quoting unidentified sources in a report from its Washington bureau.

Cutler persuaded Carter to disclose the first lady's role in the matter. "The Constitution" said, and as a result the president described his wife's telephone call in a written report to the Senate, which had begun an investigation of Billy's Libyan ties.

There was no immediate comment on "The Constitution" report from any of the parties involved.

Carter has come under fire for his use of his brother in the attempt to free the hostages. Billy Carter has controversial ties with the Libyans, and critics say the mission to ask for help with the Iranians may have enhanced his stature in the eyes of the Libyans as someone with influence in high places.

The president said he has tried and would continue to try every possible way to free the hostages.

BRIEFS

BAGHDAD, (R) — Iraq's Minister of Culture and Information, Latif Nassif Jassem, left for Ankara Thursday for an official visit, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Jassem said he would have talks with Turkish officials on cooperation in the fields of culture, technology and information.

TEL AVIV, (R) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin left tonight on his first visit to Egypt.

Mr. Rabin told reporters that he will interview President Anwar Sadat for an Israeli newspaper.

CAIRO, (AP) — Israeli opposition leader and former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin arrived here Monday on a two-day private visit during which he will meet President Anwar Sadat, the Middle East News Agency

reported. Rabin is the second Israeli opposition leader to come to Egypt to meet Sadat in less than a week. Former Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman met Sadat twice before ending a week-long vacation in Egypt Sunday.

LONDON, (R) — An Iraqi student went on trial Monday accused of smuggling powerful bombs into Britain hidden in tubes of shaving cream. Maanul Jounayy, 28, was arrested at London's Heathrow Airport.

BAGHDAD, (AFP) — Iraq and Senegal signed a two year agreement for cultural and scientific exchange Monday, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It said the agreement was signed here by Education Ministers Jassem Mohamed Khalaf of Iraq and Osman Kamara of Senegal.

Kuwait donates \$1 million to Georgetown University

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — Georgetown University announced Monday that it has received a 1 million-dollar gift from Kuwait, one of the largest grants ever made by an Arab government to a U.S. educational institution. University officials said the money will be used to endow a chair at Georgetown's center for contemporary Arab studies. A senior professor in contemporary Arab affairs and public policy will fill the position.

Muslims seek more influence, rap Marxism

ALGIERS, Sept. 9 (R) — A week-long meeting of some 300 Islamic experts has ended in Algiers with a call for greater influence of Islam among Muslim states and a condemnation of Marxism. The 14th seminar on Islamic thought, presided over by Algerian Religious Affairs Minister Abdurrahmane Chihane, ended Sunday night after several resolutions had been adopted.

One resolution on Islam and modern social doctrines said that the Islamic world should free itself from Western influence as well as from all realistic and materialistic doctrines so as to preserve its values, language and history.

But it added that Islam should also criticize social doctrines opposed to Islam "such as Marxism" to show their deficiencies and irrelevance. The compatibility of Islam and socialism was one of the more controversial items discussed.

Georgetown's program in Arab studies is controversial one, owing to the sources off funding. The university's center has accepted separate grants of \$750,000 each from Libya and the United Arab Emirates. Additional gifts have been received from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Qatar, Oman, Egypt and a number of American corporations with Middle Eastern interests.

The chair endowed by the Libyan government was filled by Hisham Sharabi, head of the National Association of Arab Americans and a prominent supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the past several years, Arab governments have given substantial amounts of money to American universities, including Princeton and the University of California. Such funding has given rise to questions among some students and faculty members about academic objectivity, particularly in programs dealing with the current Middle East conflict.

In 1977, Georgetown's president, Timothy S. Healy, declined Iraqi offer of a \$500,000 gift. "The very fact of the (Kuwaiti) gift troubles me," said Ira Silverman, who directs the American Jewish Committee's tracking of Arab investments in this country. "We expect to monitor very carefully to see that it does not result in any increased bias in curriculum or result in discrimination against Jews or women."

Wes Christenson, spokesman for the university, said the Kuwaiti government made no stipulations as to whom would be appointed to the new chair. The endowed professorship will be named in honor of the late ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Salim al-Sabah.

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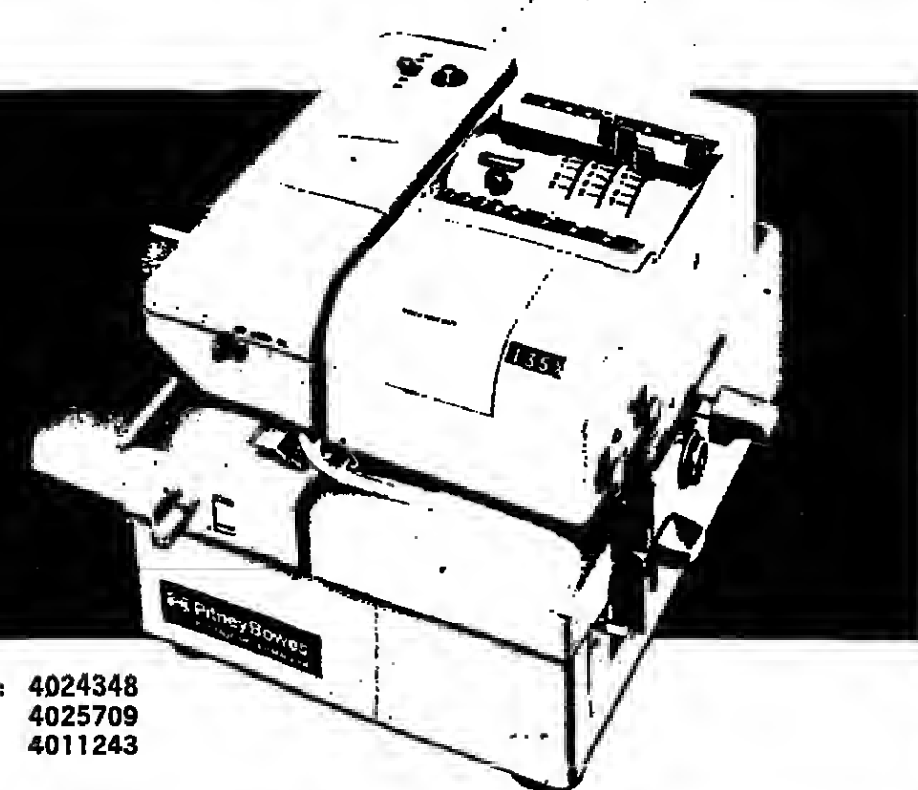
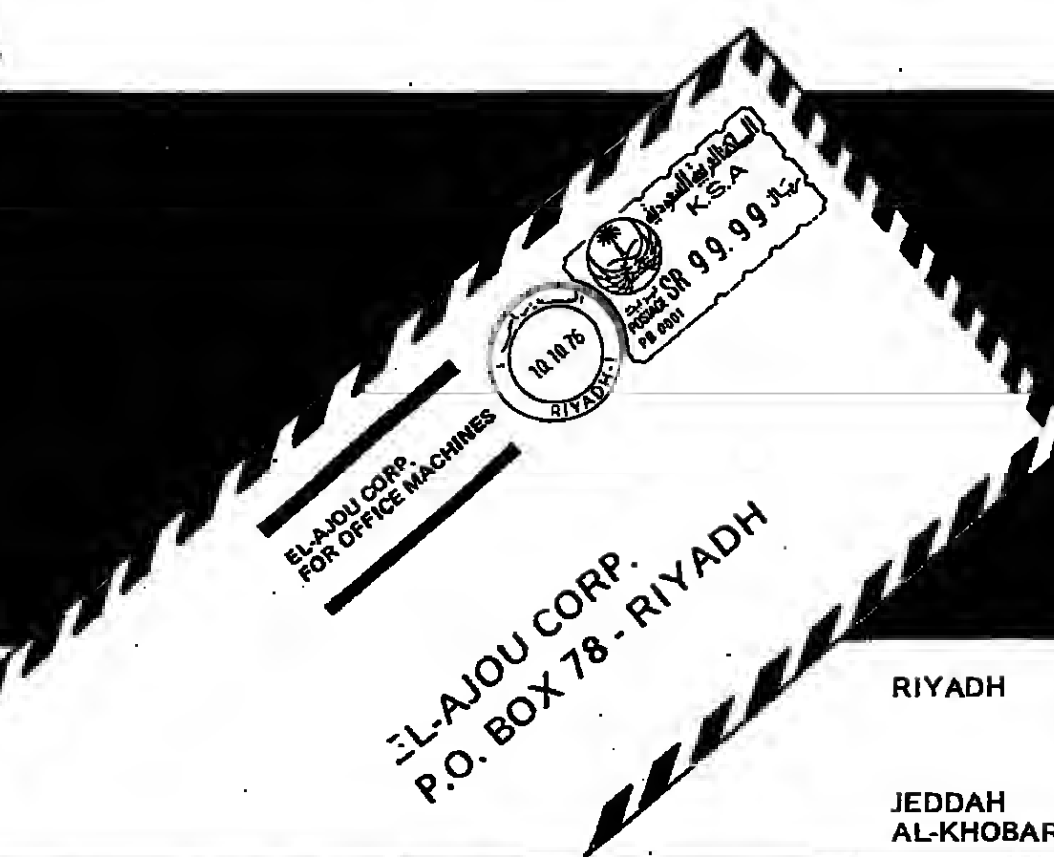
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NATO, East Bloc kick off war games

QUETTERSLOH, West Germany, Sept. 9 (AP) — Leaders of the Western military alliance marked the official beginning of massive maneuvers Monday with warnings about growing Soviet power.

Gen. Bernard S. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 troops would take part in the exercises and said the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers were necessary because of "the continuing threat we face from the East."

Rogers, NATO Secretary General Joseph and West German Defense Minister Hans Apel welcomed platoon-sized contingents from six countries at the British air base.

At the same time, Communist leader Erich Honecker launched the first joint Warsaw Pact maneuvers in East Germany for 10 years with an appeal for East-West détente and disarmament in the coming decade. The East German party chief was addressing troops from all seven pact member states and a gathering of thousands of local people in the eastern town of Potsdam to mark the beginning of a week-long air, land and sea exercise involving 40,000 men.

What now has to be achieved is the continuation of détente in the 1980's linked with a switch towards disarmament," Honecker said. "We are ready for concrete deeds to U.S. to stem military sales to Communists"

U.S. to stem military sales to Communists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — U.S. government has announced a stepped-up effort to halt the export of sensitive American military goods and data to Communist countries.

The announcement was made on behalf of President Jimmy Carter by Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

A Commerce Department statement said the efforts of the two cabinet departments will include "enhancing the investigative and enforcement process under existing export-control laws and examining current law to see if more-stringent controls are needed over the illegal export of products or data involving advanced technology."

The announcement said the Justice Department will head a governmental task force that will examine ways to improve compliance with export-control laws.

Among the tasks facing this group will be determining what new laws are necessary to prevent illegal exports by U.S. companies controlled by governments or citizens of countries that are barred from receiving sensitive U.S. data and products.

anchor peace and to help improve the international situation."

He defended the maneuvers, dubbed "Brotherhood in Arms 80" as a necessary measure to keep Warsaw Pact armies at an adequate level to counter the threat of the Western NATO alliance. But he made no mention of NATO's "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

According to official statements, the Western maneuvers, taking place from northern Norway to Turkey during September, October and early November, are more than five times larger, in terms of manpower, than the Warsaw Pact exercises.

Rogers called the Western exercises "a learning experience" and said "it is not a demonstration of military might."

The six troop contingents here from Britain, the United States, Holland, Belgium, Canada and West Germany, are scheduled to join larger units for exercises in northern Europe. In all, some 25 operations are planned NATO-wide.

British Air Marshal Sir Peter Terry said planes from five air forces would fly some 1,100 sorties per day at the peak of the exercises in support of various ground operations. They would include the French Air Force, which is a NATO member but does not usually participate in combined military moves.

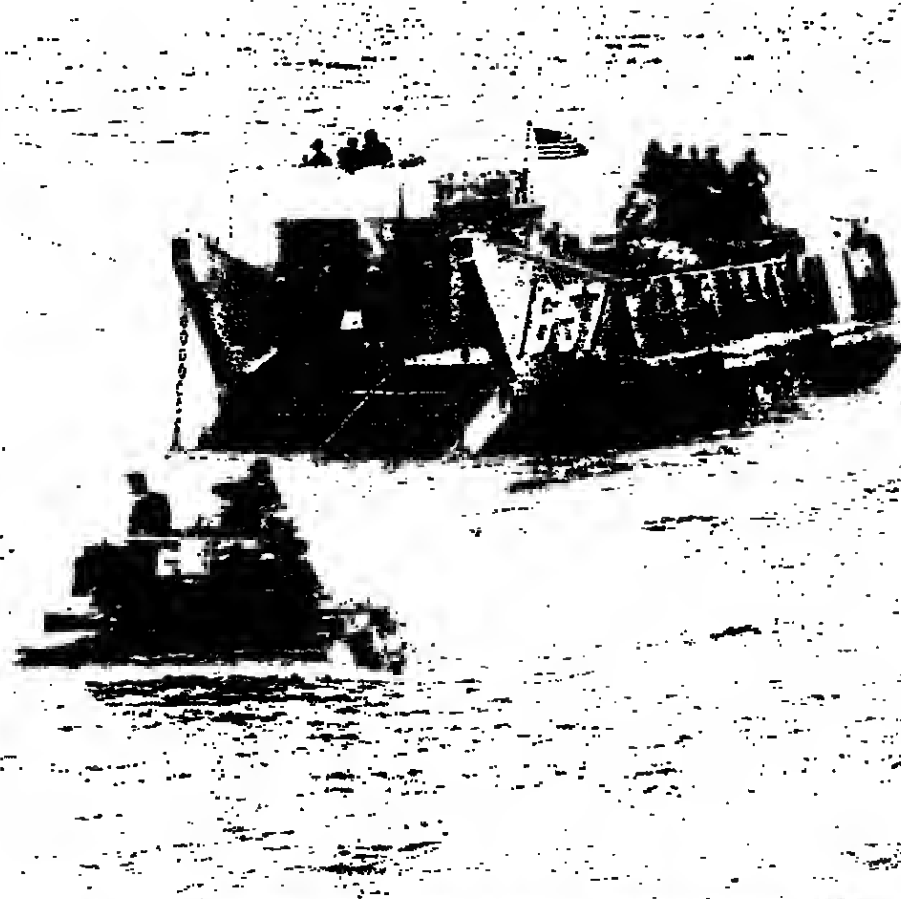
The United States, for its annual "Reforger" exercise, sent 17,000 troops, 2,000 of them reservists, to join the 650,000 allied troops already stationed in West Germany. Most of the U.S.-based forces came from the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, the army said.

In Madrid meanwhile, heavy security precautions mark the opening of the preparatory talks Tuesday of the 35-nation Third Summit Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) scheduled to be held here in November.

These preparatory talks — attended by all European countries plus the United States and Canada — will last from three to four weeks to draw up an agenda for the CSCE summit opening Nov. 11.

The delegates were greeted in an opening address by Spain's new foreign minister, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, who replaced Marcelino Oreja in a recent government reshuffle.

Despite the strictly procedural character of these talks, it is not excluded that there will be a direct Soviet-American confrontation. Most of the delegations are clinging tightly to the "Yellow Book", drawn up at the second CSCE Belgrade conference, as though it were a life raft. This document, the product of a great deal of compromise, lists a post-Helsinki balance sheet. It is planned to use it as a point of reference and so eliminate long drawn-out negotiations.



AMPHIBIOUS: American marines launch a tank from an amphibious vehicle during NATO maneuvers last spring at Sardinia. They'll be doing it again during the two-month autumn NATO exercises.

French boy hires teens to kill dad

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 9 (AFP) — A rich 57-year-old businessman was murdered in his office here Friday by two teenage boys given a "hit" contract by the man's 16-year old son, police said Tuesday.

The boy's blood fee was a share in the son's inheritance and any money they found on the body, which turned out to be \$200.

Police have charged with murder the son, Bertrand H., and four teenage accomplices, and all but one is under arrest. Guy B., 18, named as the actual murderer, is on the run.

No surnames are being given at this stage by police as three of the accused are minors — under 18 in France — while the two adults turned 18 only a few months ago. The victim also can not be named as this would immediately identify his son.

Bertrand returned at the beginning of the month from his summer holidays which he spent with school friends after refusing an

invitation to accompany his father to the United States and Canada.

Police said that the son decided that it was impossible to live with his father, a Czech-born naturalized French citizen who had built up a large business in reinforced concrete.

The father was generally considered by friends and business colleagues as having an extremely difficult nature "as hard as his own concrete."

Some time last week Bertrand told his best friend: "Find me somebody to kill my father."

The boy found two others, from a much poorer background than Bertrand, prepared to do anything for money. They armed themselves with a pistol and silencer and then, following Bertrand's direction went to his father's office last Friday afternoon.

The scene, judging from police reports, was a frightening one. The two teenage killers tortured the father for half-an-hour then told him to turn his face to the wall as "it would be easier for him to die without knowing anything about it." Guy then shot him in nape of the neck, according to police.

Diverts Eastern jet

Hijacker gives up in Cuba

MIAMI, Sept. 9 (AP) — A Spanish-speaking man carrying a bottle of liquid and demanding to go to Cuba hijacked an Eastern Airlines jet carrying 88 people en route from New York to Florida Monday, authorities said.

No injuries were reported, and the plane, Eastern flight 161, landed at Jose Marti Airport in Cuba at 11:52 a.m. The Federal Aviation Administration said. The plane returned to Tampa, Florida, at 3:50 p.m. after the hijacker surrendered to Cuban authorities.

It was the eighth hijacking of a U.S. airliner to Havana since Aug. 10, most of them blamed on disenchanted Cuban refugees seeking to return home. Many of the hijackers carried what they claimed was gasoline and threatened to set planes on fire.

The Boeing 727 jet had taken off from Albany, New York, stopped at New York's Kennedy International Airport and was en route to Tampa when it was hijacked over Charleston, South Carolina, the FAA said. Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock at the air-

line's Miami headquarters said the plane was commandeered by a male passenger with "a bottle of something." The FBI in Miami said the hijacker apparently spoke no English.

Peru guard revolts

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9 (AP) — Rebellious civil guardsmen angry over the firing of their commanding general used tear gas Monday to drive pro-government police out of two precinct headquarters.

The deepening dispute with the civil guard over the firing was developing into the first big crisis for President Fernando Belaunde's new democratic government.

Key military bases across the country were placed on a state of alert during the weekend due to a series of labor conflicts and a dispute over the firing, a military source said. The conflict forced Minister of Interior Jose Maria de la Jara to postpone ceremonies slated for Tuesday to install Gen. Humberto Carter Arredondo as a replacement for previous guards commander Gen. Juan Morales.

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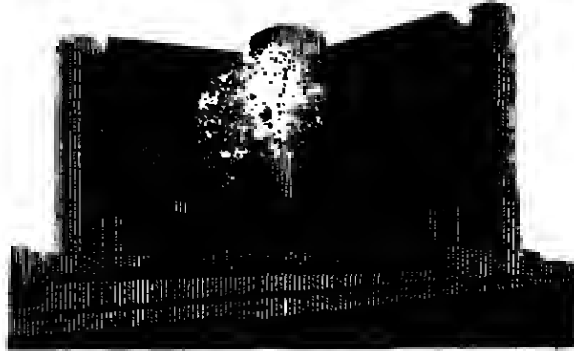
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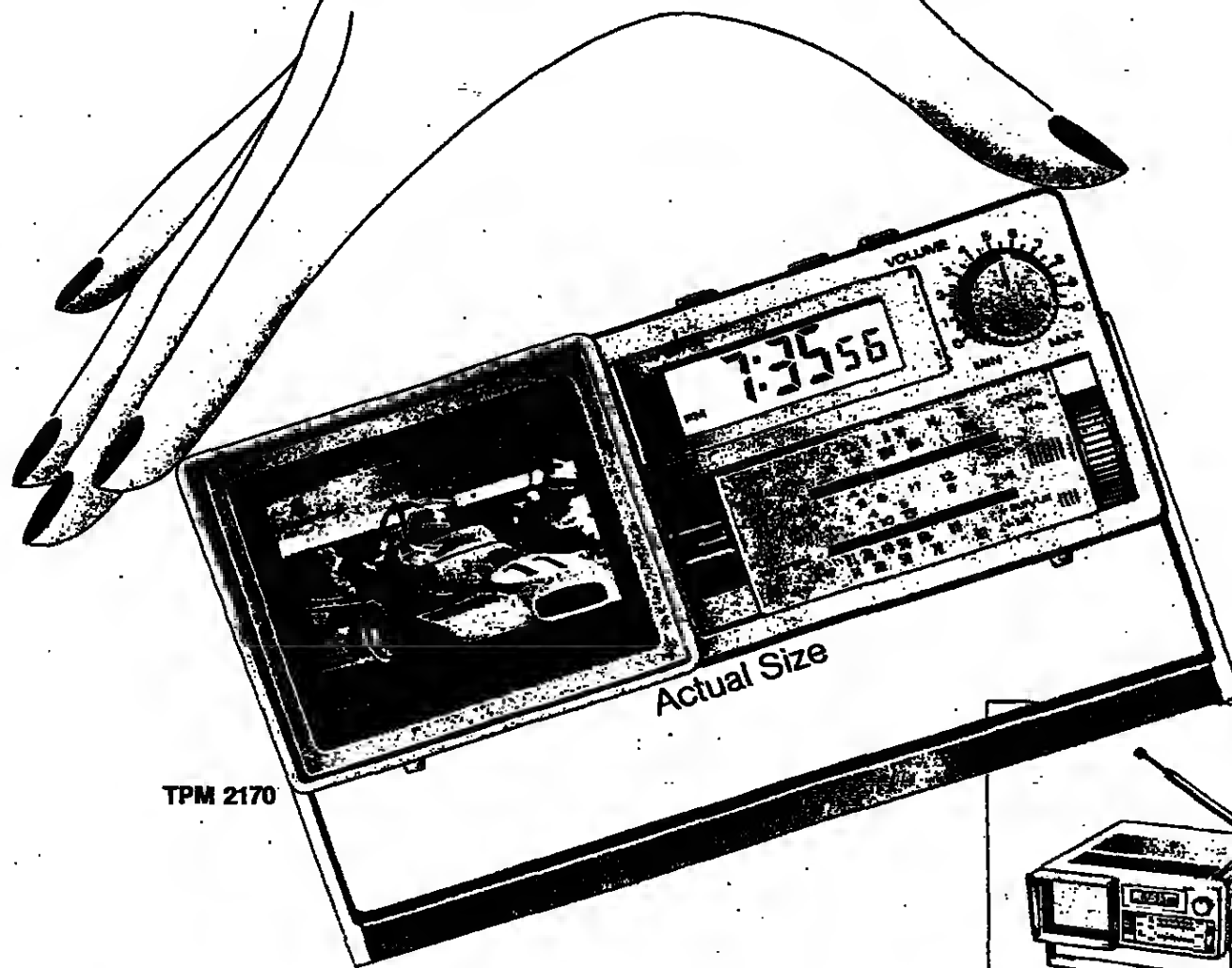


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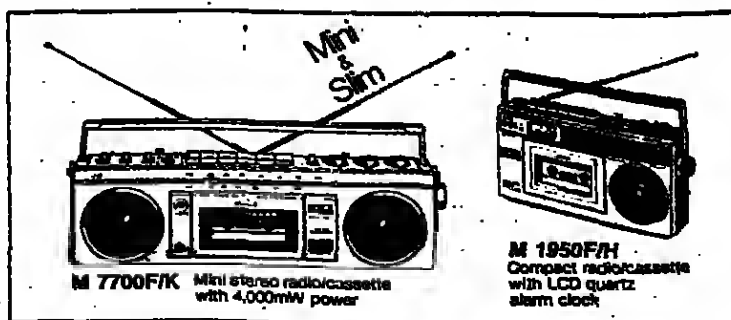


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Cuba Soho: square mile beyond law

London haven for foreigners is police headache

LONDON, Sept. 9 (LAT) — Faces in the street are often black or brown, the complexions sometimes swarthy. The smells are exotic, the vendors' cries raucous, the restaurants a profusion of neon lights. It hardly looks like London, at least not the London of the guidebooks.

This is Soho — the city's international quarter — inhabited by a polyglot population, most of whom are not native-born. It is where foreigners gather in the early hours in small, illicit clubs.

Soho reflects a citywide phenomenon: the increasing number of peoples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean who have come to London to live and work — legally or illegally.

In the past decade, the Chinese — mainly from Hong Kong and Singapore — have turned the southern part of Soho into the capital's Chinatown, with the best Chinese restaurants outside of Peking.

Historically a refuge for foreigners and a center of London's Bohemian life, Soho has given flavor to the coterminous district of the city, and it has come to be equated with revelry, intrigue and the twilight world of vice.

The area is bounded roughly by Leicester Square and Shaftesbury Avenue to the south, Charing Cross Road on the east, Oxford Street to the north and Regent Street to the west. It has been described as "the square mile beyond the law." The presence of vice, gambling and drugs means extortion, and violence is also part of Soho's life. A few years back, for instance, newspapers reported a long war among the Chinese.

The police department admits that it is difficult to keep track of fly-by-night clubs — which are often just single rooms down one of the many dark alleys that vein the district. To complicate the enforcement problem, British law tends to protect any establishment that sets itself up as a private club.

Illegal immigration on a large scale creates other serious problems. Recently, fire roared through two adjoining social clubs on the edge of Soho, killing 37 people. Many witnesses to the blaze, who were of potential value to police and fire investigators, left without providing information. Most of them were believed to be Latin Americans, especially Colombians in London illegally.

Yet thousands of foreigners are in London legally — in addition to hundreds of thousands who have been admitted as visitors. Having once been the heart of a vast empire, Britain has historically been hospitable to people arriving from all over the world.

It was not until relatively recently, with the colonies obtaining independence, that the immigration and citizenship laws were tightened. These laws governing British citizenship, nationality and immigration are complex. What, for instance, is the status of an Asian who lived in Uganda but was expelled in the early 1970's by former President Idi Amin?

Holding a British passport does not necessarily entitle the possessor to settle permanently in Britain. Sometimes, it depends on where one's father or grandfather was born — the regulations tend to favor the white members of Commonwealth nations, as opposed to non-whites who hold Commonwealth passports.

Beyond the immigrants, Britain in recent years has admitted vast numbers of working foreigners — usually in the most menial jobs in the hotel's restaurants and hospitals. Their low wages make survival possible for many businesses that otherwise would perish in London's inflation.

If a person remains working at such a task for four years, he or she is then eligible to become a permanent resident and can bring in certain relatives.

Britain has also been lenient in allowing "visitors" of every nationality. For instance, last year 21,000 Colombians were admitted, of whom only 860 described themselves as businessmen and 810 said they were students.

Apart from the Colombians, 27,000 Venezuelans were admitted last year, as well as 79,000 Argentines, 15,000 Chileans and 51,000 Brazilians. And from the Mediterranean came 330,000 Spaniards, 130,000 Greeks, 76,000 Portuguese, 44,000 Turks and 56,000 Egyptians.

A total of 170,000 Iranians arrived as visitors, as did 19,000 Filipinos. From the Commonwealth countries, there were 120,000 from India, 61,000 from Malaysia and 36,000 Chinese from Hong Kong.

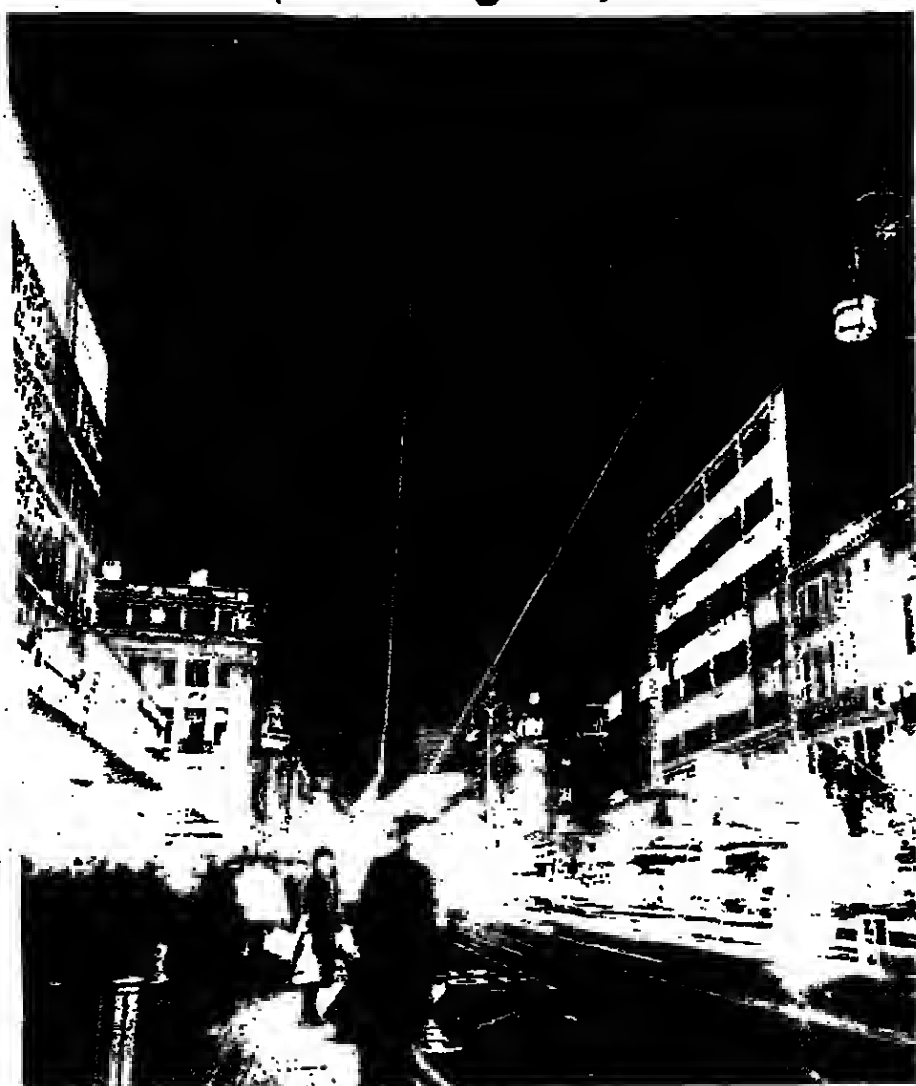
Cobra bite fails to deter Indian

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (AP) — An Indian yoga enthusiast, who was bitten last weekend by a black cobra while trying to set a new world record for living with snakes, returned to his specially-made glass cage Monday to continue the attempt.

T. Velayudhan, 33, was rushed to a hospital Saturday in the southern Indian city of Calicut after being bitten by the snake 20 days after he began his attempt at a world record.

A large number of people, including his mother, wife and three daughters, watched as he was again locked up with 45 poisonous snakes Monday. Authorities allowed him to re-enter his cage only after he gave a written assurance that only he would be blamed if he died, the United News of India reported.

Velayudhan, a government electrician, began his quest for a line in the *Guinness Book of Records* on Aug. 17 in the presence of city Mayor P. Kutty Krishnan, who wished him success. More than 200,000 people have paid one rupee (0.13 cents) to watch him sit with the snakes in the glass cage.



Oxford Street, Soho's northern boundary

Krakatoa's rumblings portend eruption

May be centuries off

JAKARTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Before there was Mount St. Helens there was Krakatoa, recorded as the greatest volcanic eruption in modern history. Krakatoa blew apart 97 years ago last month. It claimed 36,400 lives and scattered its effects worldwide.

The volcano in Sunda Straits between Java and Sumatra still rumbles occasionally and sometimes belches smoke and ash. Professor J.A. Katili, Indonesia's director general of mining and a leading expert on Krakatoa, says it is now in a development phase.

"It is building up for another major eruption in several hundred years," Katili said in an interview. Krakatoa is kept under observation because even a small blast during the development period could cause death and destruction.

As a measure of what scientists mean by "small," explosions equivalent to the atomic blast that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945 jolted Krakatoa two years ago, but did not endanger people in nearby West Java and South Sumatra.

Observers who flew over the volcano two weeks ago saw the remains of the original Krakatoa island, two other lush green islands in the calm blue-green sea and Anak Krakatoa, which means "Child of Krakatoa." Anak Krakatoa emerged from the sea in 1929 and is the only one of the Krakatoa group to have shown volcanic action since 1883.

Wispes of gray smoke curled from its cone which stands about 200 meters tall. The smell of burning sulphur could be detected in the aircraft.

Anak Krakatoa is a forbidding black except for white waves splashing the dark shoreline and green clumps of trees getting started in rich volcanic soil near the shore. There were dirty yellow deposits in the mouth of the crater and on its flanks, appar-

ently spat from inside the earth.

Krakatoa became a household word, not because of the death toll, but because its explosions were heard as far away as Australia and Japan, and its dust circled the globe for months. Although Krakatoa was the biggest explosion ever recorded on earth in terms of energy released and sound produced, the greatest volcanic catastrophe in recorded Indonesian history occurred in the Lesser Sunda Islands east of Bali when Mount Tambora's eruption in 1815 killed 92,000 people.

Sketchy records show Krakatoa blew at least once before, in 1861, but was then quiet until minor eruption started jolting the island in May 1883.

The really big bangs started on Aug. 26, 1883 when 2.4 cubic kilometers of debris was spewed into the atmosphere. By the next day all of West Java was shaking. Four enormous explosions were counted, the third of which is accepted as the most spectacular volcanic eruption in modern history.

The cloud of dust and ash towered almost 80 kilometers into the air, blacking out the sun over 780,000 square kilometers of what was then the Netherlands East Indies.

A computer analysis in 1977 by Melbourne's Numerical Meteorology Research Unit estimated that 27 million tons of debris was hurled into the atmosphere.

Dust circled the globe for months and caused odd atmospheric phenomena. These were supposed to have inspired Tennyson to write:

"Had fierce ashes of some fiery peak
"Been buried so high they ranged around
the globe?
"For day by day, thro' many a blood-red
eye
"The wrathful sunset glared."
For a year after the eruption the sunlight

reaching earth was reduced 13 per cent by dust in the atmosphere.

The noise was heard as far away as Japan, Australia and Sri Lanka, where sound waves arrived four hours after the blast. The cataclysm was caused by ebbing of volcanic vents which led to incredible pressures, according to the generally accepted theory.

When the pressure could no longer be contained, it blasted upward with such force that three-quarters of the 28-square-kilometer island disappeared. Where Krakatoa had risen 600 meters above sea level, there was suddenly a 270-meter hole beneath the sea into which the remains of the volcano collapsed.

The blast generated Tsunami, also sometimes called a tidal wave. Within an hour this wall of water with a crest higher than 30 meters rolled onto low lying areas of Java and Sumatra where most deaths were recorded. Krakatoa may have a few centuries to go before producing another big bang, as Katili suggests, but other Indonesian volcanoes will be heard in the meantime.

Foreign cars banned

SEOUL, Sept. 9 (AP) — President Chun Doo-Hwan's government has banned South Korean businessmen from driving foreign-made cars, except for contact with foreign businessmen, press reports said.

The *Seoul Economic Daily News* and the *Korean Times* also said the commerce and industry ministry instructed business leaders to wear uniforms at plants like their workers and to take meals together with them at their plants' restaurants.

The instructions were contained in a set of ministry guidelines for local business circles in line with Chun's two-month-old social purification drive.

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THE JERUSALEM LESSON

The Guatemalan government's decision to remove its embassy from Jerusalem back to Tel Aviv marks the departure of the last embassy from West Jerusalem. The joint Saudi-Israeli ultimatum to the international community of a total boycott for any country abetting in any way the Israeli illegal move to annex East Jerusalem, has therefore met with complete success. Israel's act stands under the international community's unanimous condemnation.

When Begin's government made its move, it thought that it timed it well enough to insure against strong World reaction. The cover offered by the Camp David "peace process" was itself invaluable. In addition, the American administration was preoccupied with the presidential election campaigns; while the East-West relations were in disarray following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Israelis were also encouraged by the relatively weak Arab response to the previous settlement building plans in the West Bank. In all these counts, a policy of fait accompli seemed the best course. In the event, this calculation misfired.

The reaction from the international community was swift. There was first the Security Council resolution of August 20, which was followed by the countries with embassies in Jerusalem deciding, one after the other, to heed the Arab ultimatum and quit Tel Aviv. Of these, the one which shocked the Israelis most was Holland, the last foothold of Israeli influence in Western Europe. Israel's moans that the world was merely kowtowing to Arab oil threats availed it nothing. The Israelis have gone too far, as far as the international community was concerned.

The lesson this must yield the Arabs is clear: the world's reaction to the Israeli move would not have come to a head without a resolute warning, one whose solemnity was beyond doubt, from the Arab world. But the Israelis are bound to counter-attack; and it is to anticipate this that the Arab side must slowly yet implacably raise the ante, mobilizing all of its resources to the effort. Crown Prince Fahd's call for Jihad was a first step in this direction. The pressure on the Israelis must be kept up and increased. The diplomatic battle for Jerusalem is only the beginning.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al Nadwa and *Al Bilad* Tuesday led with the weekly meeting of the Council of Ministers which was presided over by Crown Prince Fahd Monday. The papers emphasized the crown prince's reaffirmation that peace cannot be achieved unless a Palestinian state is established, and Jerusalem returned to the Arab and Islamic fold. In a lead story, *Okaz* quoted the judge of occupied Hebron as saying that the crown prince's call for the holy war is the desire of the Muslims and must be fulfilled by mobilizing all Islamic energies. *Al Riyadh* reported in a major story that foreign, financial and petroleum ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet in Vienna next week. They'll discuss long-range plans of the organization and prepare the agenda for the OPEC summit conference scheduled next month. The meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council was headlined by *Al Medina*, while *Al Yom* played its lead story discussions between the presidents of Syria and Libya the proposed union between the two countries.

In a front-page story *Al Yom* reported that 300 Egyptians died in Iraq after being affected by a virus that raises the body temperature and leads to death within four days. The disease is rampant among the Egyptian workers in Iraq, the paper said. *Al Riyadh* gave front-page treatment to Belgium's denunciation of the Israeli proposal to provide special protection to the Jews in Belgium. The reported change in the Soviet strategy in Afghanistan after the escalation of resistance by Afghans was covered promi-

nently on the front page of *Okaz*. *Al Riyadh* gave page one prominence to a royal consent by which the Institute of Public Administration in Riyadh will reorganize the Arab League Secretariat General at the league's request.

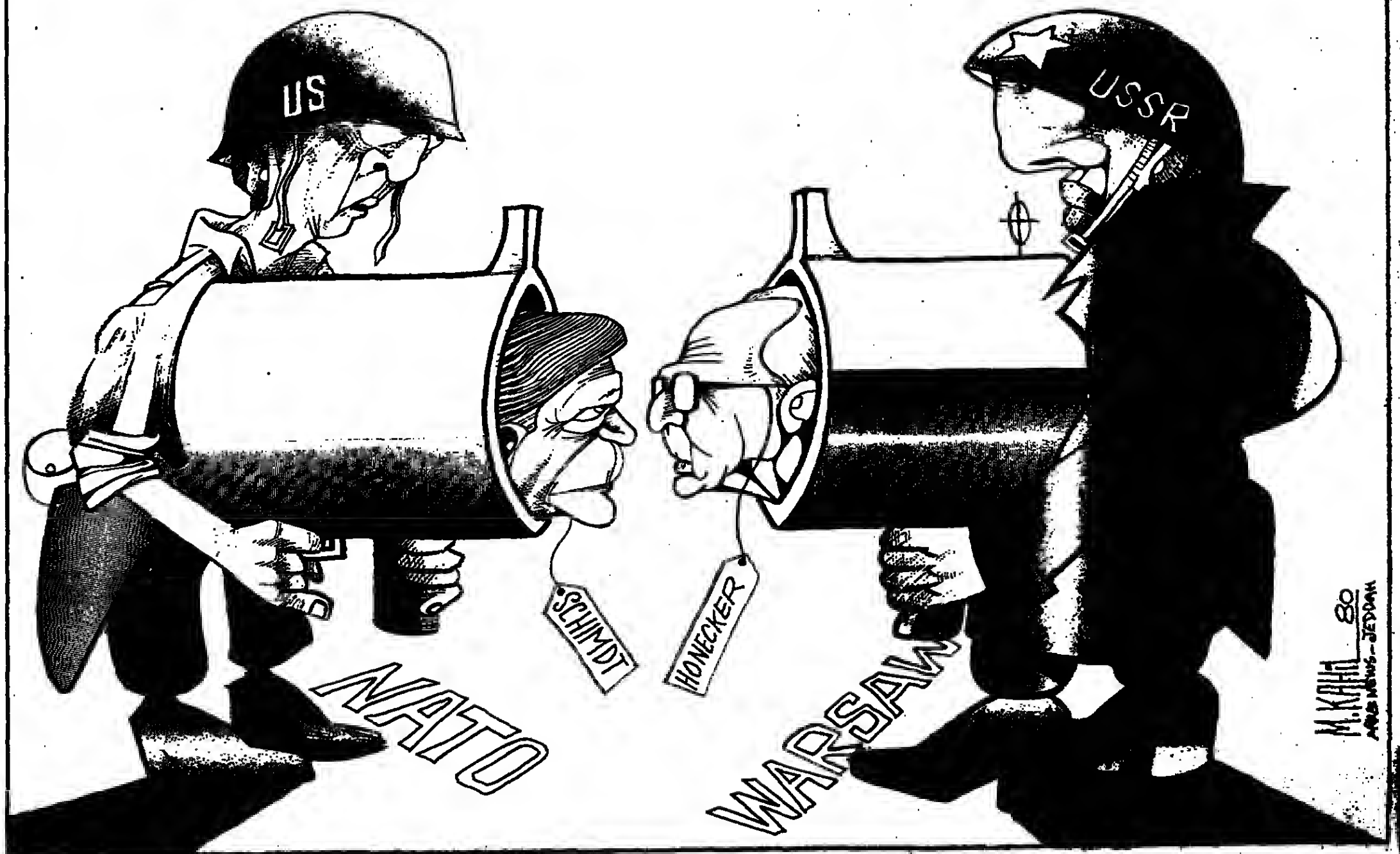
In an editorial, *Al Medina* condemned the Communist and Jewish-controlled media services which continuously spread false stories about Saudi Arabia in an attempt to ruin its reputation throughout the world. The hostile media campaign proves that these forces are not happy with the Kingdom's role in both political and economic fields, the paper said. It added that the Communists and the Jews are perhaps unaware that Arab and Muslim readers are no longer ignorant of the evil methods used in their Arab publications in Arab capitals. The paper reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia's firm stance on Arab and Islamic issues rises far above these campaigns. No one can be allowed to impair its policy or to interfere in its affairs, the paper said, as the Kingdom maintains its relations with other countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Dealing with Israeli intransigence and its destructive nature, *Al Bilad* observed that Israel's terrorist and racist activities against the Arab inhabitants illustrated these dimensions of the Zionist plots inside the occupied territory and elsewhere in the world. The growing disturbances and strikes by the municipal labors protesting the non-disbursement of the last month's salaries represent only part of the deteriorating situation now prevailing in Israel, the paper added.

Al Nadwa reiterated that the crown prince's call for the holy war and the Kingdom's firm and clear stance on the issue of Palestine confirm that this country would never lag in carrying out its historic and religious responsibilities toward the Arab and Islamic issues. The paper highlighted the crown prince's reaffirmation of the Kingdom's stance during Monday's meeting of the Council of Ministers, and his insistence that peace in the Middle East would not be found unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored. That includes establishing an independent state of their own and returning the holy city of Jerusalem to the Arab and Islamic sovereignty. The paper added that the Kingdom's attitude reflects the conscience of the Islamic world which insists on the restoration of legitimate rights, no matter how big is the sacrifice.

In an editorial, *Al Jazirah* urged Arabs and Muslims to do away with the weakness they suffer because of marginal differences. The crown prince's appeal to rearrange the Arab house in particular and the Islamic house in general assumes great significance in view of their weakness and differences, said the paper. It added that the call for the holy war could be implemented only when harmony prevails among the Arab and Islamic countries.

Commenting on the meetings of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Tunis, *Okaz* said that the present circumstances force the Arabs to gain economic self-sufficiency to boost their political efforts in confronting the challenges faced in the region at present.



Real origins of U.S. presidents

By Edward Pessen

NEW YORK — One of America's most popular, enduring historical beliefs is that most presidents were born to families of modest circumstances and social standing. The idea is comforting but, alas, it is not true. In fact, if Ronald Reagan is elected he will be one of a handful of presidents born in poor or working-class families.

With few exceptions, the 38 men who have occupied the presidency have been descendants of families substantially better-off and more prestigious socially than the average family. In fact, the families of most presidents have belonged to the upper-middle class and, more often, to the upper class — classes that have contained a small fraction, perhaps a tenth, of the American people.

A few presidents do confirm the popular myth. (I draw my material and all the quotations that follow from the most admired biographies of the presidents.) Andrew Johnson's father was an "unskilled man-of-all-work" whose origins were obscure. Millard Fillmore was born in a log cabin to a poor farm family in northern New York state. The Nixon and Milhous ancestries were by no means devoid of distinction, yet Frank Nixon is accurately described as a "rolling stone" who wandered from one unsatisfactory job to another, before his son, the future president, was born.

Abraham Lincoln once said that his entire early life could be "condensed into a single sentence... in Gray's Elegy — 'the short and simple annals of the

poor.' " Actually, Thomas Lincoln "enjoyed considerable status" among his Indiana neighbors and during his son's youth belonged to the richest 15 per cent of taxpayers in his community. The Garfields and the Eisenhowers, like the Lincolns, appear to fit best in the middle class. All the other presidents' families were inordinately successful, socially prestigious, or both.

American scholars have often undervalued the social standing of the presidents. For example, a good biographer of Theodore Roosevelt describes his family as "upper-middle class." However, the Roosevelts had for generations intermarried with New York's elite. The president's grandfather was among the 50 richest men in New York City. His father was an importer, banker and active "upper-crust humanitarian," his mother a "magnificent horsewoman," the granddaughter of the first governor of Georgia. In his childhood, Teddy enjoyed all the "comforts of life," played in his private gymnasium, twice made the grand-tour of Europe.

About his cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt's father, it has been said that he had only "modest wealth." True, he was not a millionaire, but the country squire and "retired capitalist," James, and his second wife, Sara Delano Roosevelt, daughter of a millionaire, provided young FDR with a magnificent Hyde Park home, private tutors and lavish European trips.

That Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Tyler and Polk, Taft and Kennedy came of unusually successful parents and grandparents is

unsurprising. Less well-known are the fortunate beginnings of other presidents. William Henry Harrison, portrayed in 1840 as a man of log cabin origins, and Zachary Taylor, who was so portrayed eight years later, were born to two of the wealthiest and most socially prestigious families in Virginia.

Rutherford B. Hayes, like Andrew Jackson before him, was born after the death of his father. Hayes was brought up by an uncle who was one of the most influential men, possibly the richest man, in Cleveland, while Jackson's uncle was a successful if not quite as wealthy or prestigious slave owner.

Harry S. Truman's parents and grandparents were unusually prosperous farmers and business people. No family in Blooming Grove, Ohio, surpassed the Hardings in wealth or prestige. And for all of Lyndon B. Johnson's delight in picturing himself as "a Horatio Alger figure who rose from rags to riches," his father was an unusually successful farmer and speculator, "an important figure in the local power elite," and his mother was the daughter of a leading minister and state senator.

As for the Carters, little is known about the family or their origins in the U.S., but the president's father was a successful farmer and businessman, a state legislator, and a leader — as was John Adams' father — of his community.

Contrary to legend, America's leaders have not been akin in their family origins to the people they have led. Does this explain, at least in part, why most presidents have been so indifferent to the plight of those less fortunate than they? — (NYT)

Italy: 'Thailand of Europe'?

By David Willey

ROME — A Spanish connection is beginning to emerge in the Bologna railway station massacre. One of Italy's leading neo-fascists, Stefano delle Chiaie, nicknamed the Black Primrose, attended a meeting of European right-wing extremists in Barcelona at the beginning of July, according to information reaching Italian police through Interpol.

Four Spanish right-wingers who attended the meeting were arrested by Spanish police but Delle Chiaie, one of Italy's most wanted political terrorists, escaped, probably to Paris.

A Spaniard, Francisco Gomez Martinez, 23, from Barcelona, is among one of the last victims of the Bologna bombing to have been identified by police. Only two of the 79 dead have still to be identified.

One of the Spanish tourists injured in the explosion told investigators he spoke to two other Spaniards in the waiting-room just before the explosion, but after seeing Gomez's body in the

mortuary the tourist confirmed that he was not one of them.

According to the Italian press, the plastic explosive used in Bologna was of the same type as that used two years ago to blow up the premises of a satirical newspaper in Barcelona.

The main suspect in the Bologna massacre, Marco Affatigato, now under arrest in Nice in France, told a Genoa newspaper in an interview last May that the extreme left and the extreme right in Italy were now operating under a common strategy, with common operational bases and tactical agreement.

The Bologna magistrates say they have established a cordial working arrangement with the French justice authorities over the Affatigato case, with each country scrupulously respecting its own laws.

It is no secret in Italy that the authorities are extremely worried at the implications of a widespread terrorist network outside Italy's frontiers and apparently enjoying complete immunity. The

chief of police in Lucca, Marco Affatigato's home town in Tuscany, said that he had been aware that Affatigato, who has been on the run since 1978, was living in Nice, but he could do nothing to extradite him before, because of legal technicalities.

Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, told the country's leading newspaper *Corriere della Sera*: "Italy is right in the center of the Mediterranean, an area that is subject to grave international tensions. We would not wish that the tragedy in Bologna should provide the occasion for the destabilization of such an important area."

The newspaper commented that Italy is in danger of becoming the "Thailand of Europe" — "a free zone, a refuge for political exiles, a logistical base for espionage, and a transit area for the illicit international arms trade."

The left-wing newspaper *La Repubblica* reported recently that 113 people have died and several hundred have been injured in acts of political terrorism in Italy so far this year. — (OFNS)

Kenya urged to lift ban on hunting

By Greg Wilentz

NAIROBI —

The hunting of wild animals in Kenya, which has been banned for three years, should be resumed immediately under strict controls, according to a confidential report prepared for the Kenyan government. The \$600,000 report on the management of very large herbivores — elephants, rhinos, hippos and buffalo — was financed by the World Bank and, although completed in April, has yet to be made public by the government.

Compiled by a Nairobi wildlife consultancy, Mwenje International Associates, the report drew on expert opinion from government departments, independent wildlife scientists and conservation groups, although a number of independent authorities agree it is not the best report possible, considering the money spent.

Hunting is an extremely sensitive issue in Kenya but the report says: "The principal conclusion of this study is that the government cannot afford to forego further revenue for which hunting has real potential."

Kenya banned hunting in 1977, and the next year banned the sale of wildlife trophies: both decisions were applauded by conservationists throughout the world.

Until the ban on hunting, malpractice and corruption in government control were widespread. Elephants and rhinos were being shot in huge numbers. The report says that in 1973 there were an estimated 167,000 elephants in Kenya; the 1978 estimate was between 43,000 and 67,000.

There are now only an estimated 1,500 rhino in Kenya, compared to 15,000 to 20,000 a decade ago.

But, says the report, "it is clear that, with respect to ivory and rhino horn, the success of both bans was limited. A massive illegal trade has resulted from prices such as \$70 a kilo for ivory and \$11,000 a kilo for rhino horn (retail) in 1980." (Wildlife experts in Nairobi consider the rhino horn figure misleading and that the wholesale price of \$650 to \$850 a kilo is a better guide to the value of the horn.)

The cost of conserving wildlife has also been a serious problem for the government. Elephants and buffalo do massive damage to crops, and, until recently, farmers have been unable to shoot the animals because of the ban. Yet compensation for farmers has been "hopelessly inadequate," the study says.

Hunting revenue would certainly be welcomed by the government. Kenya desperately needs foreign exchange because its oil import bill almost exactly equals the income from its major export crop, coffee.

Neighboring Tanzania provides an example of the money to be made.

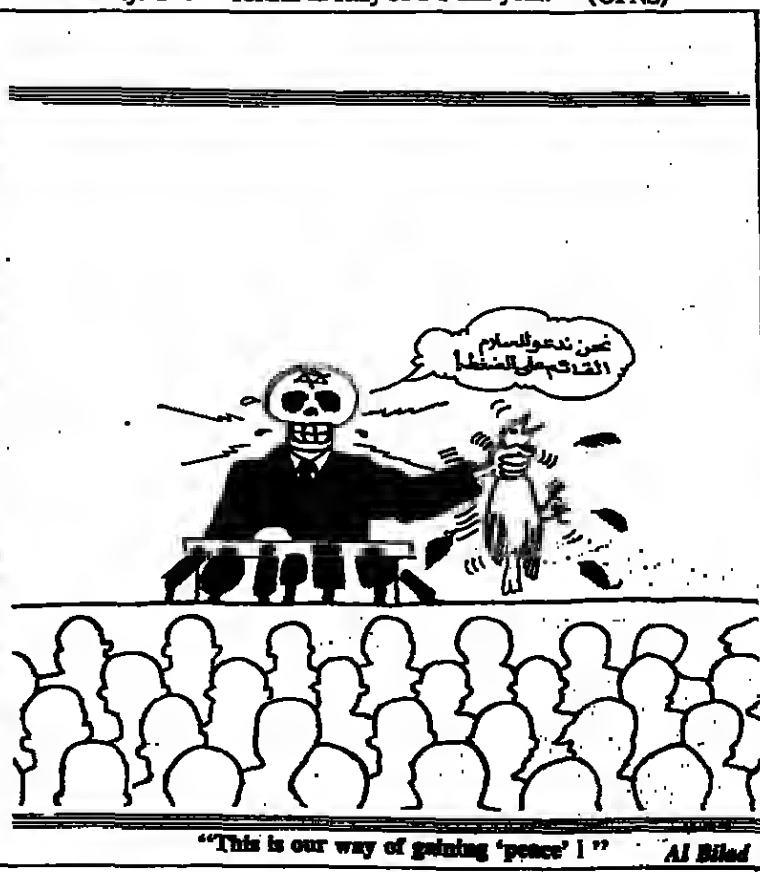
A hunter there pays \$1,220 for a license to hunt one elephant and \$135 for a buffalo license. The safari fee for one client accompanied by a professional hunter is \$712 a day for a minimum of 10 days.

But in Kenya only buffalo could now be hunted by large numbers, the study says. Elephant hunting would have to be limited to three of 17 districts, and hippo to a few limited areas scheduled for agricultural development. Rhinos are so scarce that hunting cannot be considered.

The study recommends the establishment of a parastatal body, possibly to be known as the Kenya Wildlife Corporation, to control every aspect of sport hunting and the sale of wildlife trophies.

The corporation should set up an ivory market in Nairobi, sell off the ivory that has been in Kenya government stores for the last three years and train craftsmen to carve ivory rather than sell the raw ivory to markets in Asia, it says.

The anti-poaching unit should be strengthened to enable the eradication of poaching of elephant and rhino, rather than mere control. — (OFNS)



At Munich conference

Muslims forming identity in Europe

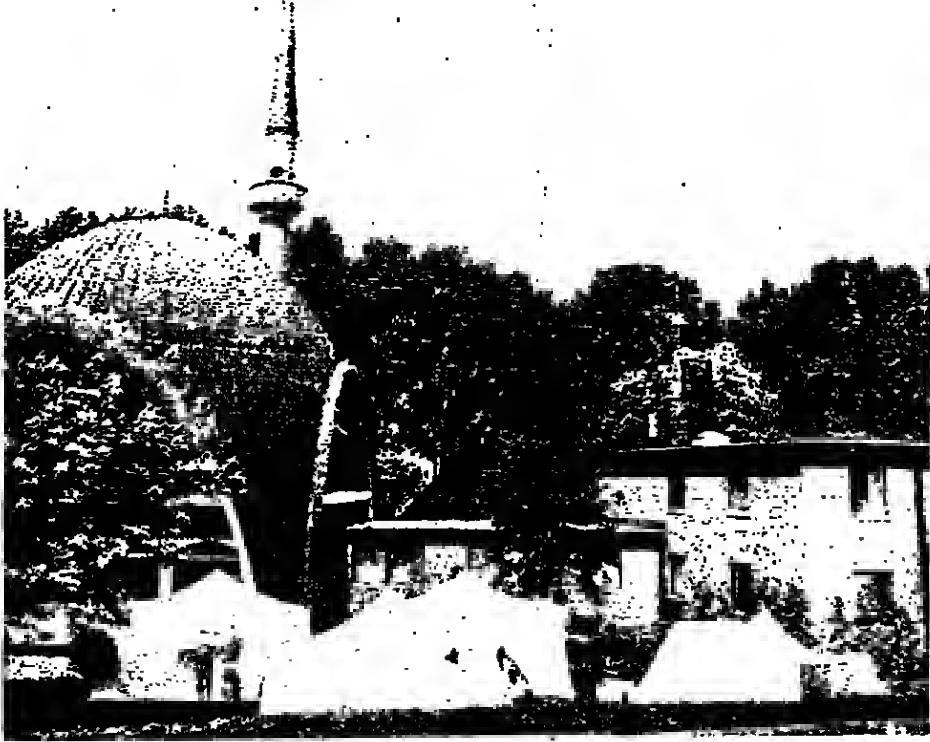
MUNICH — Muslims living in the Federal Republic of Germany, mostly of Arab and Turkish descent, gathered in the Bavarian city of Munich recently to mark the beginning of the fifteenth century in the Islamic calendar. The Islamic Society, which runs the Islamic Center in Munich, arranged the conference and social gathering, as it does every year.

At the gathering of the society, readings from the holy Quran were made. There were also an exhibition of books about Islam. The participants also embarked on excursions into the surroundings of Munich. The primary purpose of the Munich gathering, however, involved scholarly examinations of the latest developments in the world of Islam, which is seeking to form its own identity in Europe. Both spiritual figures and scholars discussed these matters with lay Muslims and interested Germans.

The most prominent speaker was Dr. Zein Abidin, rector of the Political Sciences faculty at the University of Khartoum. He

spoke about political conditions in the modern Islamic state. Co-determination and democracy in Islamic political theory were the topics addressed by Dr. Kamal Abu Al Majd, former Egyptian Press and Information Minister, and currently personal advisor to the Crown Prince of Kuwait. Professor Moar Baha Al Amiri of the University of Rabat spoke about developments in contemporary Islamic society while Mustafa Al Tahan, president of the Islamic Student Organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, dealt with the role of students in the Islamic movement. A German national talked about the role of woman in Islam.

The total number of Muslims in the Federal Republic is about two million, a majority of them Turkish. But the number of Arab Muslims is substantial. An Islamic Center is scheduled for opening in Bonn soon, and there's an Islamic Center in Aachen, which tends to the needs of Muslim faithful beyond the borders of Germany — in France and Scandinavia, among others — (INP)



MOSQUE IN MUNICH: For several years now, a mosque has been serving the Muslim faithful in the southern German metropolis of Munich. Some who arrived from northern Germany were able to lodge in tents in front of the place of worship (left) and at right the Islamic gathering in Munich which brought many scholars and spiritual leaders from abroad to this major symposium in Germany.



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23 million adult Americans 'functionally illiterate'

By Anthony Brandt

OSSINING, N.Y. — We hear a great deal about the literacy crisis, and a great deal of criticism has been directed at the educational system for causing it.

Some 23 million adult Americans are "functionally illiterate," unable to read newspapers or fill out job application forms, and the schools regularly produce large numbers of students who cannot pass easy minimum-competency tests. Critics lay the blame variously upon poor teaching, ill-advised teaching methods like the "look-and-say" method for teaching children to read, and on the long trend in education away from the basics, a trend that reached its peak in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The problem, however, may have less to do with the educational system than with changes in public values. Almost from the beginning of the settlement of this country, Americans were known for enjoying unusually high levels of literacy.

By 1785 John Adams could claim that "a native of America who cannot read or write is as rare an appearance as ... a comet or an earthquake." Adams' statement reflected the especially high literacy rate in his own New England.

Servant indentures required masters to teach their servants and apprentices to read and write if they could not already do so. Families were examined regularly by Puritan divines to see whether parents were teaching their children to read and write. The New England colonies established schools everywhere that the population was concentrated enough to support them. Historians attribute this zeal for literacy almost entirely to Puritanism: a Puritan had to be able to read to gain direct access to the Word of God and save his unregenerate soul from the fires of Hell.

Later, when religious feeling declined, literacy became a way up and out of one's economic or social circumstances. If one wanted to rise, to become involved in the nation's political life, to master the complexities of an increasingly industrialized environment, it was essential to be literate. The educational system of the late 18th and 19th centuries was much poorer than what we have today, all talk about little red school-houses notwithstanding; the quality of teaching was low, facilities were grossly inadequate and many children did not attend school at all.

Yet by 1850 the adult literacy rate for both males and females had reached 90 per cent. That was higher than the rate in any European country except Sweden; it was also considerably higher than the percentage of chil-

dren attending school. The country was full of self-made readers and writers, people who had struggled to become literate but for whom the struggle had real meaning and definite rewards.

The meaning is still there, and rewards are still available, but we no longer seem to care.

For whatever reason — television, widespread anomie, the anti-intellectualism that is also part of our history — we don't value literacy as we once did. The public worries about the high rate of functional illiteracy and talks nostalgically about a return to the three Rs, but that same public spends an average of nearly 30 hours a week per person watching television. Half of that public, according to a

survey by the Book Industry Study Group, never reads any kind of book; and it writes prose, when it writes at all, that has led to talk of a "writing crisis" on top of the literacy crisis.

This loss of commitment to literacy comes at a time when the demand for higher and higher levels of literacy is growing. Yesterday's functional literacy is dysfunctional today. Jobs require more education today, not less; high technology and an increasingly bureaucratized way of life demand more reading, more writing than ever. In 1939, the Navy's most sophisticated weapons system came with a technical manual of 500 pages.

Its most advanced system in 1978 came with

300,000 pages of documentation. In spite of what Marshall McLuhan and other prophets of a printless society may claim, literacy remains indispensable.

What the history of literacy demonstrates is that preserving literacy is not and never has been a function that belongs solely to the schools. A highly literate society evolves out of deeply held values, values that cannot be isolated in a school system but must permeate the whole society.

Unless we recover those values we put ourselves in serious danger. "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "it expects what never was and never will be."

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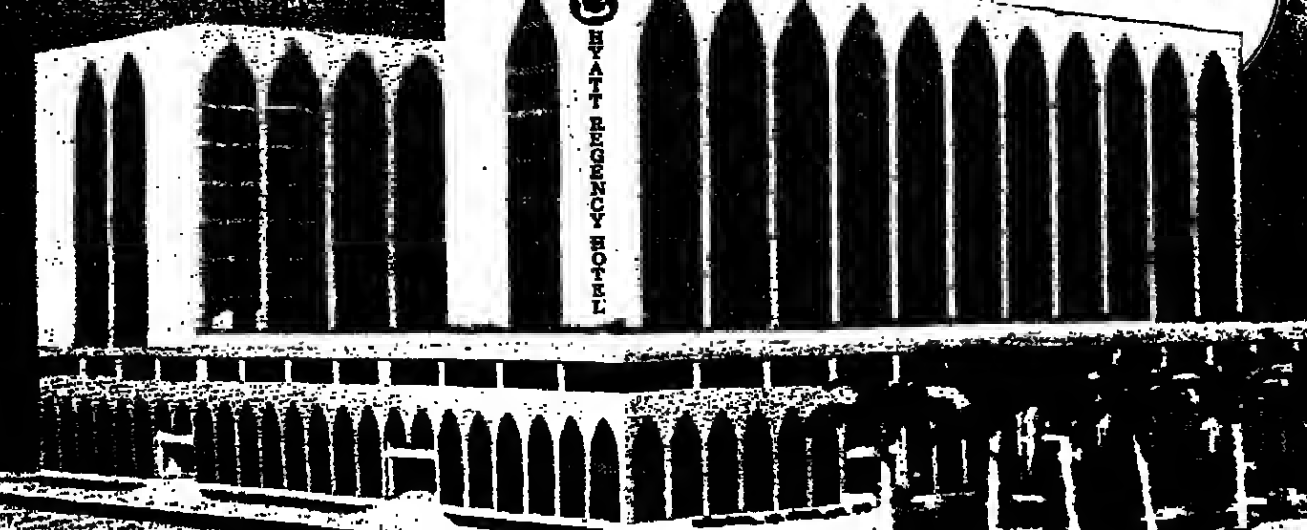
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Bowa, Schmidt lead Phils over Pirates

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies moved within one-half game of the Montreal Expos in the National League East Monday night with a 6-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Larry Bowa's two-run double keyed a four-run eighth-inning that broke open the game for the Phillies. Bake McBride and Mike Schmidt, who earlier hit his 37th homer, opened the eighth with singles. Greg Luzinski rifled an RBI single to left against reliever Enrique Romo, 5-5, breaking a 2-2 dead-lock. Many Trillo sacrificed, bringing on Kent Tekulve, who intentionally walked Garry Maddox to load the bases.

Bowa then bounced a double over the head of the first baseman, scoring Schmidt and Luzinski. Boh Boone was walked intentionally and reliever Tug McGraw followed with a squeeze bunt, scoring Maddox.

McGraw, who came on in relief of rookie starter Bob Walk in the seventh, got his first victory of the season against four losses and 17 saves. He worked 2 2-3 scoreless innings, giving up two hits.

In other NL action, Frank Pastore and Tom Hume put together an 8-hitter and Pastore contributed a two-run single to a five-man reds outburst in the first as Cincinnati stopped Atlanta 6-1. The victory moved the Reds within 4 1/2 games of the idle Los

Angeles Dodgers in the NL West race and ended Atlanta's winning string at seven games.

Bill Buckner's run-scoring double triggered a four-run third inning and St. Louis committed four errors as the Chicago Cubs beat the Cardinals 6-2.

In the American League, the New York Yankees shipped past the Toronto Blue Jays 7-4 as Bob Watson's pinch RBI single and Rick Cerone's two-run homer keyed a four-run, ninth-inning rally. That enabled Tommy John to register his second consecutive 20-victory season since coming to New York as a free agent. John, 20-7, allowed seven hits, struck out three and walked one in 8 2-3 innings before needing last-out relief help from Rich Gossage, who gained his 25th save.

The Baltimore Orioles cut the Yankees' AL East lead to 4 games with a doubleheader sweep at Detroit. Eddie Murray belted a three-run homer and Al Bumbry hit a solo shot to back the combined five-hit pitching of Dennis Martinez and Sammy Stewart in a 9-2 first-game victory. They took the second game, 8-6.

Jim Dwyer slammed two homers and Carlton Fisk drove in four runs to pace an 18-hit attack as the Boston Red Sox clobbered the Cleveland Indians 10-4.

The Chicago White Sox edged Seattle 3-2 in 12 innings on Wayne Nordhagen's two-out single.

In late AL action on the West Coast, Carney Lansford had three hits, including a home run and a double, and knocked in three runs and Don Aase and Andy Hassler provided strong relief to give the California Angels a 7-4 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

John Butcher, stepping in for suspended Ferguson Jenkins, made his major league debut by pitching a six-hitter as the Texas Rangers defeated the Oakland A's 6-2.

Dallas drubs Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — Danny White, quarterbacking Dallas with the aplomb of a Roger Staubach, directed touchdown drives capped by runs of 6 yards by Tony Dorsett and 4 yards by GC Springs Monday night as the Cowboys beat the Washington Redskins 17-3.

Staubach, who had suffered a couple of injuries over the past two seasons, stepped down last year from his unsurpassed leadership of what has become known as "America's team." White stepped in.

His play wasn't as flashy as that of several other quarterbacks in Sunday's opening games of the National Football League. But it was a steady, solid performance.

Also following a national-renowned signal-caller, Tommy Kramer of the Minnesota Vikings passed 42 times, completing 32 for 395 yards in his team's victory over the Atlanta Falcons. Former Viking Fran Tarkenton, one of the top passers of all time, would have appreciated that aerial display.

And Phil Simms, in his second year at the helm of the New York Giants offense, fired five touchdown passes in the Giants' win over the St. Louis Cardinals, 41-35. Earnest Gray was on the receiving end of Simms' end-zone bullets.

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Tommy John

Baseball Standings

National League					American League				
East					West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	74	61	.549	—	New York	86	51	.628	—
Philadelphia	73	69	.513	1 1/2	Baltimore	82	55	.599	4
Pittsburgh	72	66	.522	2 1/2	Boston	74	69	.518	10 1/2
St. Louis	61	75	.449	12 1/2	Minnesota	73	66	.522	14
New York	59	78	.431	15	Detroit	71	66	.518	15
Chicago	54	82	.397	19 1/2	Cleveland	70	66	.515	15 1/2
					Toronto	58	78	.428	28
West					Monday's Games				
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
Los Angeles	79	58	.577	—	Kansas City	57	51	.520	—
Houston	77	63	.543	1 1/2	Texas	69	58	.544	17 1/2
Chicago	72	69	.510	2 1/2	Oakland	68	71	.489	19 1/2
Atlanta	71	66	.518	3	Minnesota	69	70	.495	27
San Francisco	67	70	.489	12	Chicago	58	78	.426	28
San Diego	60	78	.433	19 1/2	California	53	83	.391	33
					Seattle	50	87	.365	36 1/2

Baltimore 9-8, Detroit 2-6

New York 7, Toronto 4

Boston 10, Cleveland 4

Chicago 3, Seattle 2, 12 innings

Cincinnati 7, Kansas City 4

Texas 6, Oakland 2

(Only games scheduled)

U.S. Open defeat lingers for tennis ace

Borg 9 for 9 -- losses

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — Nine times he has tried, and nine times he has failed. The U.S. Open championship remains the most prominent jewel that is missing from tennis king Bjorn Borg's crown.

Borg, the five-time Wimbledon and French Open champion, was denied his first U.S. Open title by John McEnroe 7-6, 6-1, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4 in the 4-hour 21-minute thriller Sunday but the disappointment did not end there.

"The next day when you wake up you still think of the match," Borg said Monday during one of a series of endorsements and appearances that have been lined before he and his wife Mariana return to their Monte Carlo home on Wednesday. "You'd like to forget about it, to wipe it from your mind, but people keep reminding you about it wherever you go. But the tournament is over. You can only look ahead."

And what does Borg see?
"I will be back," he promised. "I will keep trying. I have many years still on the circuit. As long as I still have goals and can give all I can into tennis, winning the U.S. Open will be my biggest goal."

After losing the five-set thriller and seeing his Grand Slam hopes fade into the New York night for the third consecutive year, Borg went out to a late dinner with Mariana and his coach, Lennart Bergelin. "We didn't speak too much about the match," he said. "I tried to put it out of my mind."

But clearly, coming so close to his first Open title, yet falling short, was very much on his mind, even as he spoke with newsmen after receiving a \$10,000-dollar check as the 1979 winner of a computer-based evaluation of all tennis events players during the year. "You just feel very disappointed," he said. "I lost because I was serving very badly. I've never served that badly in a final. But still it came down to the fifth set, a couple of points either way. For all the luck I've had at Wimbledon, I've been very unlucky here. At Wimbledon I win all the crucial points. Here I don't. I don't know why."

This was the third year in a row that Borg, who first played the U.S. Open at the age of 17, came here with the French and Wimbledon titles in hand, needing the U.S. and Australian crowns to join Don Budge and

"After Wimbledon, I wondered what I had to do to ever beat him. But I had a lot of things going for me here... If I can't beat him here, I can't beat him anywhere...."

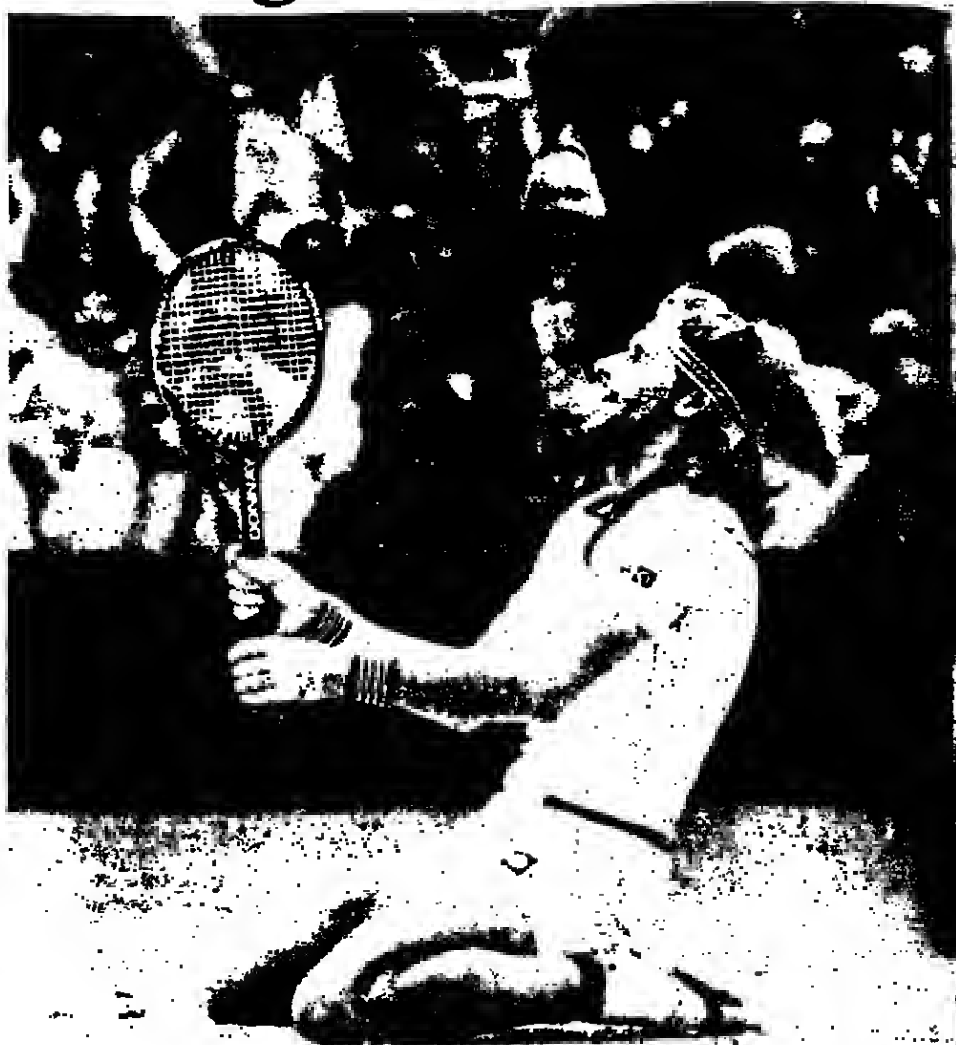
— John McEnroe

Rod Laver as the only men to win the Grand Slam. In 1978 Connors beat him in the finals, in 1979 it was Roscoe Tanner in the quarter-finals, and Sunday it was McEnroe.

Of the last seven U.S. Opens, three have been won by Connors and the last two by McEnroe. The presence of these two tough Americans, particularly the fiery 21-year-old McEnroe, is clearly the chief stumbling block Borg must overcome if he is ever to win here.

McEnroe's victory ended a streak of 13 consecutive victories in five-set matches for Borg, who thrives under pressure. It also avenged a five-set loss to Borg in their classic Wimbledon final two months ago, and made him the first repeat winner of this championship since Australia's Neale Fraser in 1959-60.

"After Wimbledon, I wondered what I had



AMEN: Skiffel — and lucky — at Wimbledon earlier this year, Bjorn Borg next year could try failing to as knees in prayer before the U.S. Open. He's lost to Mac Lrice, and the tennis Grand Slam still eludes him.

to do to ever beat him," said McEnroe. "Then when it got to 2-2 (after four sets), I figured I might never beat him."

"But I had a lot of things going for me here. This is my best surface and his worst. If I can't beat him here, I can't beat him anywhere."

Sunday proved he could.

"He's No. 1, he's the most satisfying to beat," said McEnroe.

While McEnroe's victory was not a popular one with the fans at the National Tennis Center, who were solidly behind Borg, Chris Evert Lloyd's triumph in the women's final Saturday was a most popular one.

Lloyd won her fifth Open crown — she had captured four in a row before being dethroned by Tracy Austin in 1970 — by beating Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

"I felt the most emotion in this tournament," she reflected. "I really wanted to win it. The last two years I haven't been No. 1 and a lot of the press was very discouraging. It was all about Martina (Navratilova) and Tracy (Austin) and how Chris was no longer No. 1 and never will be again. Maybe I wanted to prove, not only to myself but to everyone, that when I play well I can come out on top."

The victory lifts Lloyd right into the thick of the race for No. 1 in women's tennis. Austin and Navratilova had been ranked 1-2, but neither even reached the finals of either the U.S. Open or Wimbledon, where Evonne Coolidge Cawley beat Lloyd for the title. "I think I have the best record of all the players as far as the major tournaments go," said Lloyd.



John McEnroe

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Promoter hypes title bout between Holmes and Ali

By Richard Hoffer

ANGELES, Sept. 9 (LAT) — There are plenty of unlikely venues in the world of professional boxing — a South American soccer stadium, a New Orleans football stadium, a Cleveland hockey arena. But as anybody knows the Oct. 2 eight-round fight between World Boxing Council champion Larry Holmes and challenger Muhammad Ali will be in a Las Vegas parking lot.



Muhammad Ali

Computers 'eager', but still lose in chess

By Lee Dembart

OS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (LAT) — Nearly this year, there have been computers, people have been trying to teach them to play chess. The machines can be taught the rules of the game, and chess computers that play respectable are being sold for less than \$100. But computers to play champion-level chess has proved a far more difficult task than one had thought.

Now, after years of trying to accomplish a goal by somehow getting computers to simulate the thought processes of chess masters, computer scientists have all but abandoned that approach. Instead, they are achieving better — but not spectacular — results by using the brute power of the computer to examine millions of positions before it makes each move, even though this no more simulates a chess master than a 747 jetliner simulates a bird in flight.

highly profitable. Caesars Palace gave King an advance for rights to this fight "in the millions," according to a hotel executive. This satisfies King's financial as well as philosophical needs.

And King will indeed have financial requirements. Never mind the rest of the card, which includes a WBC junior welterweight title fight between champion Saul Mamby and Maurice Watkins. For Holmes-Ali alone, King expects to have as much as \$14 million committed. Ali will get \$8 million for his attempt to become a four-time champion "that's justifiable," King says. "It's ok with Larry" and Holmes will get from \$3 million to \$6 million "something in there," King says. "We haven't decided yet, but it's ok with Larry. We're a team."

Some of that will come from the live gate, expected to be about \$6 million if the parking lot — a 24,760-seat outdoor arena of retracted bleachers — is sold out. Tickets, scaled from \$50 to \$500, will provide part of the gross.

But most of the money will be generated, as it was in the Roberto Duran-Sugar Ray Leonard fight in Montreal, by pay subscription TV and closed-circuit viewings. The pay TV will be handled in Southern California by Selec TV and it will be handled in about the same way On-TV handled it for the Duran-Leonard fight. Subscribers will get the fight for an additional \$10 charge.

Although Selec-TV will also provide service in Milwaukee, and although several other pay TV outfits are expected to provide similar service throughout the country, most of the viewing will be via closed-circuit TV.

King said Leonard-Duran did \$30 million in pay and closed-circuit TV. He expects to



(AP photo)

READY: Fist posed at the jaw of contender LeRoy Jones, heavyweight champ Larry Holmes was confident before the March 30 bout. He continued his winning ways, and now faces Muhammad Ali in October — at the same place he whipped Jones, Las Vegas.

do better. "Ali says \$60 million," King reports. "Of course, he's sometimes prone to hyperbole. I say \$50 million." King is no stranger to hyperbole. But his \$50 million figure might be right in there if the fight goes over internationally as well as expected.

"We're meeting with Russia right now," King says. "And Ali has suggested China. We're talking about two billion people watching this fight."

King says he'll use every opportunity for worldwide exposure. "If they can't come up with the money," he says, "I'll let them come on board for a little less. I'll make it possible for everyone to see it. This is a fight that will come to them from a parking lot, symbolic as a fight of the masses, a fight of the people."

King adds, "and if the elite want to pay \$500 a ticket we'll be glad to make it a fight of the elite, too."

puter from opening lines of attack. In the second game, however, he began to play aggressively. The board opened up and the computer swooped down and forced him to resign after 35 moves.

"I attacked it, and I never should have done that," Benjamin said after the match. "I should have let it come to me."

Chess 4.9 is the present North American and world computer chess champion. Both it and Benjamin are rated as expert players, a ranking that is several notches below the top levels of international chess.

The rating of chess 4.9 under the U.S. Chess Federation's system is 2050. With the system, 2000 to 2200 is expert, 2200 to 2400 is national master and above 2400 is senior master.

Players who compete for the world championship are typically rated at 2700. At his best, Bobby Fischer was about 2850. Only 2,500 or so players have ratings above 2000.

Real Madrid lets England play Cunningham in Cup

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Laurie Cunningham flew to London Tuesday to resume an England career he must have felt was over.

Just three months ago Cunningham looked to have no place in Ron Greenwood's plans. The former West Brom star and his chief rival Peter Barnes were both left out when the England manager named his 22 for the European championships, and continual problems over his release from Real Madrid seemed to have halted the first black international's career.

Now, suddenly, Cunningham is back. Real Madrid has given belated permission for him to come home and Norwegian Manager Fosson has agreed to let him replace Barnes in Wednesday's World Cup qualifier at Wembley.

The Spanish club's failure to reply to

Greenwood's request last month ruled Cunningham out of the named 22. But as Barnes was dropping out of the party to get married a new agreement was known.

"Under FIFA rules the squad can only be changed with the permission of the opponent, and Norway's manager generously gave his," said Greenwood. "Cunningham did not go to Italy because of circumstances," explained Greenwood, saying he was very tired after a hectic season.

Meanwhile England captain Kevin Keegan has very little chance of playing in the match. The Southampton player, who missed the last two games because of a hamstring injury, was unable to take part in the England training session Monday morning and limped into Arsenal's Herfordshire training headquarters for an hour's treatment on his injury.

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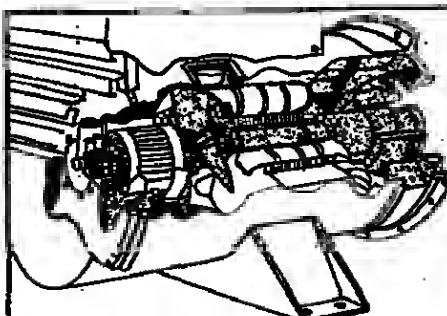
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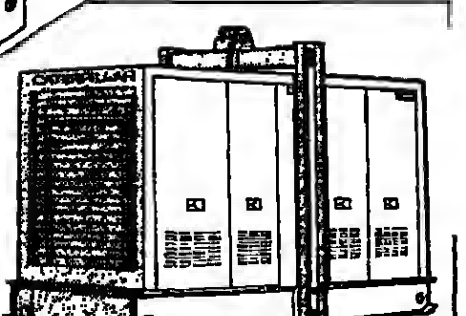
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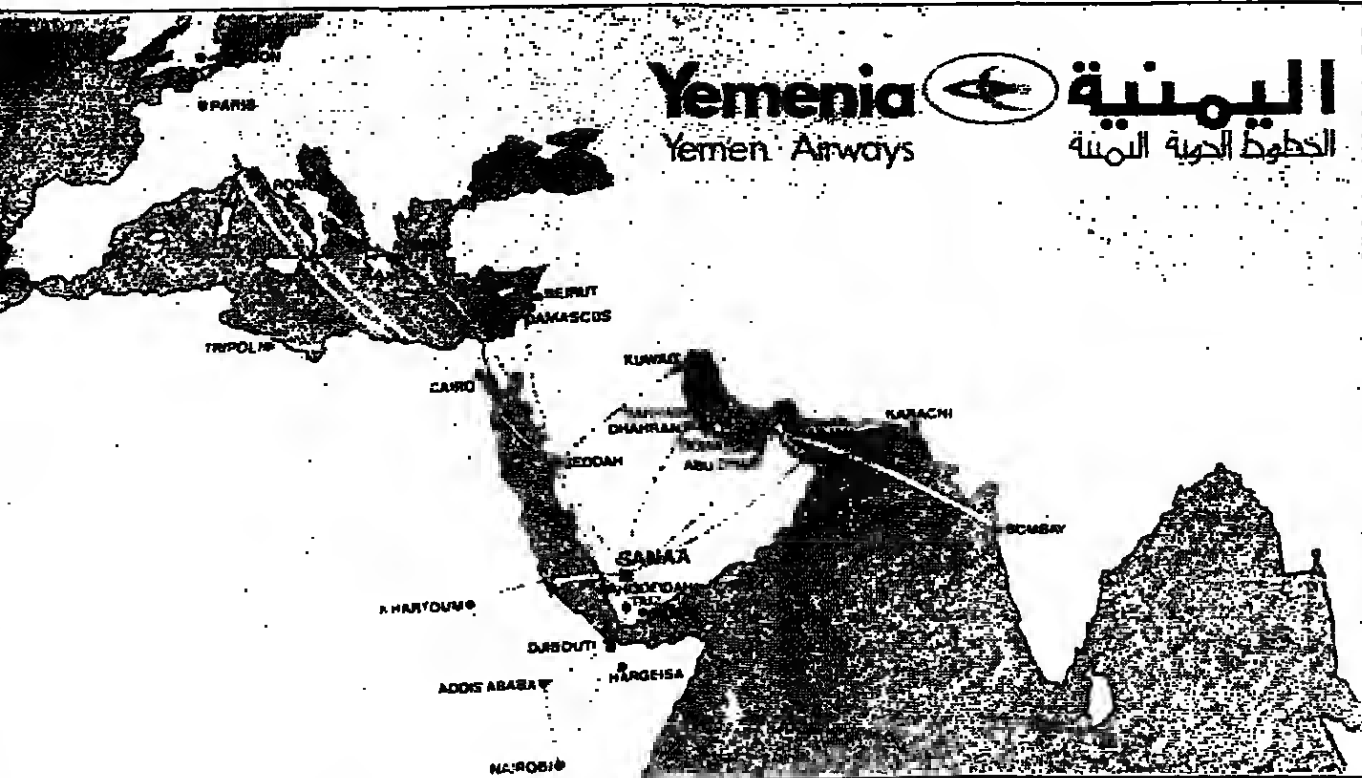
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IMF's annual report

Economic slowdown may lead to recession

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — The slowdown in economic activity in the United States and other industrial nations threatens to halt the expansion of international trade and bring on a worldwide recession, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has said.

It said economic growth in industrial countries probably will be no more than 1 per cent this year and next, which takes into account a decline in output in the United States and the United Kingdom.

An IMF official said such a low growth rate almost certainly means higher unemployment throughout the industrial world, with adverse consequences for developing nations which depend on industrial countries to buy their products.

The IMF expressed concern over the continuation of serious rates of inflation in industrial countries, but it praised the emphasis now being placed on the need to control inflation through stringent budget policies in most major nations.

"The present stress on demand management policies aimed at containment of inflation and inflationary expectations attests to a conviction that reduction of the present high inflation is a precondition for renewal of domestic growth and achievement of international equilibrium," it said.

The 140-nation institution also said many developing countries face growing difficulties in financing their international debts, which are certain to grow larger. The mounting debts are largely the result of sharply higher oil prices as well as the rising costs of imports generally.

The IMF said the debts of developing countries, excluding the major oil exporters, will increase about \$70 billion this year, following a \$53 billion increase last year, and "will tend to rise considerably higher in 1981."

"The ability of the non-oil developing countries to finance such deficits, while following appropriate adjustment policies, is one of the major issues confronting the fund, as well as the countries themselves," it said.

The IMF's assessment of the international economy was contained in its annual report Monday and represents a consensus of its members, including the United States. It will be a key topic at the IMF's week-long annual meeting beginning in Washington on Sept. 29.

The IMF, which includes most non-Communist nations and some Communist countries, oversees the functioning of the world economy and provides funds for members in financial difficulty. Its recommendations frequently are adopted as the economic policies of member nations.

An official who commented on the report said: "The picture that is painted is essentially grim for the economic situation." The report said there is some cause for optimism because "an apparently satisfactory balance" in business inventories should limit the degree and duration of economic decline in many countries.

"However it is extremely difficult to gauge the balance of expansionary and contractionary forces in the period ahead, and the possibility of international recession cannot be ruled out," it said.

Although the report did not mention it, some recent developments might improve the overall economic outlook. There are signs that the recession has hit bottom in the United States, which could help offset the downturns still expected in some other countries.

The report said that unless poor nations can attract funds to finance imports, "current levels of import growth by such countries is all too likely" and this would have "a depressive influence on world trade."

The IMF said it is considering a number of means to help provide them with funds. "A considerable number of countries also will need concessional assistance (foreign aid) of types provided by international institutions and national governments," it said.

The IMF said the doubling of world oil prices in 1979 has led to the large imbalance in international payments.

Major industrial nations should not have great difficulty in financing their deficits, the report indicated. The bulk of the industrial deficits will be concentrated in three countries — Germany, Japan and Italy, it said. The United States expects only a slight deficit in its international accounts this year.

The IMF said there was a substantial increase in its financial activities in the year ended on April 30. Loans were approved for 24 member countries, the most for any one year since 1970, and total financial activity for all purposes amounted to a record \$12.8 billion.

Schmidt warns of world war over energy

MUNICH, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, opening an international gathering here, has warned of the risks of a world war over energy.

"We must not close our eyes to the economic and political risks of a war for energy supplies," Schmidt told 3,000 experts from 78 countries at the World Energy Conference Monday.

Schmidt spoke of the harmful consequences to the economies of the industrialized states of the 130 per cent increase in oil prices since the end of 1978, but cautioned governments not to resort to protectionism as a defensive measure.

"Such a policy would aggravate the world economic situation even more, and in the long run could lead to a catastrophe like that of 1929," the year the world crashed into economic depression.

Schmidt devoted most of his speech to the Third World countries. For them, he said, the increase in oil costs means "more hunger, more thirst, more disease." Oil imports now absorb one-fourth of export earnings in the underdeveloped countries, on an average, with Brazil and Turkey, for example, paying even more: 40 and 60 per cent of export revenue respectively.

Countries without any domestic crude oil are in the worst shape. Costa Rica, for instance, must sell 420 kilograms of bananas (924 pounds) to buy a barrel of oil. In 1978, the figure was just 28 kilograms (51.6 pounds).

Schmidt appealed for more aid to the underdeveloped countries, which presently are able to cover only one-third of their oil bills.

Another grim warning came from West German conservative opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss, who as premier of Bavaria is the conference's host.

Strauss, a staunch advocate of nuclear power, said the world energy crisis contained "political dynamite" and the conference must lead to political decisions to prevent war over oil supplies.

"If we do not succeed in securing energy supplies at reasonable prices and in sufficient amounts and in reducing our dependence on oil through greater use of nuclear power, then the world will be in danger either of subversion or of open war in which



Helmut Schmidt

the strongest will take what they need," he said.

West German environmentalists have protested against the holding of the conference, which they dismiss as a giant propaganda exercise to justify nuclear energy.

Strauss said he was certain that those countries which had the insight, the strength and the courage to concentrate on nuclear energy now would be the major trading and industrial nations of the future.

He criticized the results of the Venice summit of the seven leading non-Communist industrial nations earlier this year as "mere declarations of intent," saying that only the U.S. had actually managed to reduce its energy consumption.

Later the Secretary General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Rene Ortiz told the conference the oil exporters had pledged to enlarge their special aid fund for developing countries.

The 13 OPEC members agreed in May to augment the special aid fund by \$1.6 billion, raising the total so far approved to \$4 billion. Oil ministers have urged that the total be increased rapidly to \$20 billion.

The Soviet Minister for Power and Electrification, Professor Pyotr Neporozhny, addressing the conference on behalf of Comecon, did not take up the aid issue. But he spoke at some length on what has become the other main theme of the meeting — the role of nuclear energy in replacing oil as the fuel to generate electricity.

The chairman of the French Atomic Energy Commission, Michel Pequeux, linked delays to nuclear programs in the West with the plight of the Third World. He said that nuclear energy was the logical substitute for oil in high technology Western countries but that in the past three years a total of 48 reactor orders had been canceled.

U.S. accused of blocking accord on rich-poor talks

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — The United States appeared Monday to be holding the key to the success or failure of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly which is seeking to reopen the North-South Dialogue.

Third World delegates charged Sunday night that the U.S. was holding up agreement on procedure for global negotiations planned for early next year.

"There is complete deadlock," a senior Asian diplomat said after another day of apparently fruitless wrangling over the wording of a compromise text in bilateral contacts between key negotiators.

The global negotiations are to cover raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. They would involve vital interests of industrial nations and the commodity exporters and oil producers of the Third World.

The quarrel between industrial and developing powers mainly has a bearing on whether the proposed U.N. conference should be able to overrule conclusions reached on specific issues by specialized agencies that would be asked to handle part of the bargaining.

The underlying issue, conference sources say, is whether part of the decision-making power now vested in institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) should be transferred to the United Nations.

BRIEFS

TOKYO, (R) — Japan's Toyota motor company said Monday it had won an order for 60,000 vehicles from Iraq's state automobile enterprise. The price was not disclosed. Shipment of 10,000 medium-size taxis, 40,000 small passenger cars and 10,000 land cruisers will be over one year starting this month. Toyota said it expects to export more than 80,000 vehicles to Iraq this year, compared with 23,264 in 1979.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Heads of 16 Asian and Pacific Commonwealth nations on Monday criticized protectionism by advanced countries, particularly against lower cost goods produced by cheap labor of poor countries. They found that a "world economic crisis" has been brought by inflation, falling production, trade deficits and rising unemployment and said solutions will require concerted action by all countries and "political will" by advanced nations.

TORONTO, Canada, (AP) — Gulfstream Resources Canada Ltd. of Toronto announced Monday it has discovered oil in southeast Turkey in a joint venture with two other Toronto companies. Adolf Lundin, president of Gulfstream Resources and of North South Resources Ltd., and E.W. Bazinet, president of Eurocan Ventures Ltd., said their joint well has a potential flow rate of 336 to 384 barrels of oil a day.

LISBON, (AP) — The European Free Trade Association began a two-day conference here Monday to discuss the group's economic standing within Europe and abroad. The 43rd session of EFTA's Consultative Committee was also scheduled to consider the association's 20th annual report and cooperation with the expanding EEC after looking into Portugal's economic state of affairs.

The Group of 77 (in fact 120) developing countries want the conference to be able to reopen discussion on the results of negotiations held in these bodies in order to arrive at a "balanced" final package deal in a year's time.

But the United States and most other industrialized countries have stuck firmly to the line that the authority of the IMF — and other specialized bodies — must not be called into question.

Since over the weekend, Michel Dupuy of Canada, chairman of the special session's ad hoc negotiating committee, has held intensive bilateral private talks in a bid to reconcile the two sides. He was expected to present slight changes to the only text formally on the table, presented last Thursday by the Yugoslav chairman of a working group. But a scheduled meeting of the committee was postponed twice and finally canceled Sunday night.

"We have been waiting all day for the Americans," an African delegate said. However, Western sources said Britain, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand had also serious reservations about the text, even in the modified version. "Most Western countries, including the majority of the European Economic Community countries, and most of the 77 see it as an acceptable compromise," they said.

Reliable sources said the proposed compromise contained much of the safeguards sought by the Western countries, including a provision that all major decisions should be made by "consensus." This concern was said to be shared by oil producing countries "which would not like to see their 'energy power' being voted away from them," one delegate said.

The feeling in conference quarters Sunday night was that too much was at stake to allow an outright collapse of the talks. If Dupuy fails to secure a quick solution, he might have the problem over to Assembly President Salim Salim of Tanzania.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	—	2.85
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	117.50	—
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	185.00	187.50	187.50
Dutch Guilder (100)	170.00	174.00	172.50
Egyptian Pound	—	4.35	4.35
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.50	90.50
French Franc (100)	80.00	81.00	80.80
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	43.50
Israeli Lira (100)	—	9.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	38.90	39.50	39.50
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	—	15.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.44	12.44
Libanese Lira (100)	—	97.40	97.40
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	87.50	86.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.50
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	7.94	8.08	8.10
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.75	91.75
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.00
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	53.00	53.00
Swiss Franc (100)	201.00	205.00	204.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.25	77.25
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	44.00	44.00
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.33
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.15	72.50
Cash & Transfer rates supplied by Al-Balqa Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	—	—	—

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of P.T.T. (Sandia)	Plantation work at the Institute of Training in Riyadh	9/1400/1401	200	Sept. 17
Directorate General of Education	Construction of Directorate building	5	20000	Oct. 6
Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Supply of equipment for training to the signal corps	—	200	Sept. 27
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Qassim	Arranging and fencing of a site and construction of a lab building	—	200	Sept. 20
Directorate of Education, Medina	Construction of a fence and leveling of plots surrounding Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz Intermediate School	34	100	Nov. 1
" " "	Supply of power generators	36	—	Nov. 3
" " "	Supply of tools and raw materials for social education	37	—	Nov. 4

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
9TH SEPTEMBER, 1980 — 29 TH SHAWAL, 1400

VESSELS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
Ro Ro	Saint Servan	Sindi	Rn Rn Units	8.9.80
4	Juba	Star	Reefer	8.9.80
3	Singa Satu	A. E. T.	Vehicles	8.9.80
5	Agios Nectarios	Alasbah	Barley	8.9.80
8	Mednare	A.E.T.	Gen/Vehicles	8.9.80
6	Antwouletta	Alasbah	Bulk Wheat	8.9.80
9	Anastasia V	A. A. T	Rice / Gen/Vehicles	8.9.80
10	ASAR	Alpha	Tiles/Timber/Conc.	8.9.80
13	Stephanos Vergetis	O.C.E.	General	8.9.80
18	Merry Viking	A.E.T.	Containers	8.9.80
18	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.9.80
20	Rio Frio	Alpha	Bagged Barley	1.9.80
22	Kuznica	Atzer	Reefer	3.9.80
23	Anastasia	O.C.E.	Reefer	6.9.80
24	Saudi Crown	O. Treda	General/Coment	29.8.80
25	Schroco Universal	Star	Reefer	27.8.80
26	Serice	M.T.A.	Reefer	7.9.80
28	Talferman	Barber	General/Contrs	5.9.80
29	Rio Cincel	Alireza	Reefer	2.9.80
31	Novi T	O.C.E.	Reefer	2.9.80
35	Nadiloyd Rotterdam	Aletas	Containers	8.9.80
36	Elbe Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	8.9.80
40	Iran Shafiat	S.E.A.	Tobacco/Rice/Tea/Gen	1.9.80
41	Renton Everett	O.C.E.	Reefer	27.8.80
42	Koster	Barnadiah	Timber/Rice/Sorghum	8.9.80

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF
29-10-1400 — 9-9-1980 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
1	Bravanes	Barber	B/Wheat	3.9.80
5	Maria — N	Kanoo	Gan/Timber	7.9.80
10	Koniatra	Kanoo	Timber/Barley/Gen	3.9.80
11	Frigo Queen	Gulf	Onion/Frozen	8.9.80
12	Ibn Hazm	Kanoo	General	7.9.80
14	Ibn Hagar	S.E.A.	General	6.9.80
18	Warasak	Alireza	Bulk Cement	2.9.80
21	Asia Lark (DB)	Kanoo	General	8.9.80
29	Ibn Yunus	U.E.P.	General	7.9.80
30	Melina	S.E.A.	General	9.9.80
32	Taining	Qmri	Gen/Rice	29.8.80
33	Maldiva Progress	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	4.9.80
36	Primula (DB)	Barber	Bentonite Clay	3.9.80
37	Cape Comorin	Gosabai	Loading	—
38	Astral	—	—	—

Market collapses; increases in prime lending rate blamed

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — The market Monday collapsed toward the end of the session with volume escalating, the averages falling and breadth worsening and featuring more than 1,000 declines. Gold was strong and rose 21.

Contributing to the weakness were further increases in the prime lending rate to 12 per cent and concern that inflation, now at an annualized 18 per cent rate for producer prices, could worsen, and that OPEC would curb production and raise oil prices.

Among the groups, metal, energy, especially precious, were strong with technology and energy weak. In individual issue action, Newmont, Phelps Dodge, Cambell Red Lake, Dome, Ines, ASA, Homestake, Helca and Day Mines posted good gains. Large losses were incurred by General Dynamics, Standard of Cal, Halliburton, American Hospital Supply, Digital Eqpt. Honeywell, IBM,

Sperry, Motorola, National Semiconductor, Texas Instruments, Computervision and Hewlett Packard.

Precious metals were very strong. ASA advanced 11 to 76 1/2. Dome Mines was up 6 to 129 1/2. Homestake climbed 8 1/2 to 95 1/2. Phelps Dodge rose 3 1/2 to 49 1/2. Campbell Red Lake was up 6 1/2 to 75 1/2. Day Mines rose 5 to 41 1/2. In other metals, Alcoa fell 1/2 to 33. Alcoa fell 1/2 to 37 1/2. Newmont was up 3 1/2 to 54. Phelps Dodge advanced 2 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Energy stocks were mixed. Atlantic Richfield fell 1/2 to 49 1/2. Getty Oil lost 2 to 79 1/2. Standard of Indiana fell 1/2 to 38 1/2. Standard of Ohio dropped 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. Gulf was down 1/2 to 39 1/2. Exxon declined 1 1/2 to 70 1/2. Decker fell 1 1/2 to 74. Halliburton lost 1/2 to 77. National Semiconductor was down 3/4 to 38. Texas Instruments declined 1/2 to 127 1/2.

In the growth stock area, drug stocks Johnson & Johnson fell 1/2 to 77 1/2. Merck declined 1/2 to 77 1/2. Sealedair dropped 1/2 to 58 1/2. Amer. Hosp. fell 2 to 39 1/2. Revlon fell 1/2 to 48 1/2. In photography, Eastman Kodak was down 1 1/2 to 62 1/2 with Polaroid rising 1/2 to 29 1/2. IBM declined 2 to 64 1/2. Sperry fell 1/2 to 59 1/2. Motorola lost 1/2 to 37. National Semiconductor was down 3/4 to 38. Texas Instruments declined 1/2 to 127 1/2.

In the consumer goods area, K. Mart fell 1/2 to 22 1/2. Sears declined 1/2 to 17 1/2. Pullin Martin was down 1/2 to 43 1/2. Procter & Gamble was down 1/2 to 77 1/2. Time fell 1/2 to 58 1/2 with CBS down 1/2 to 50 1/2 in the media sector.

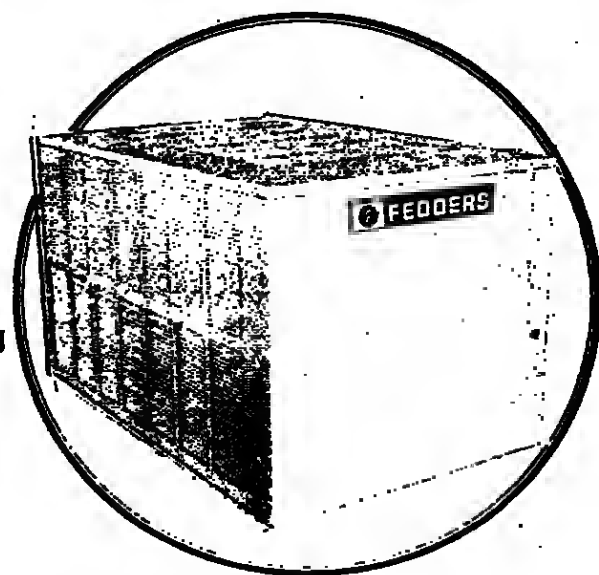
In foreign exchange, the dollar fell 1/2 to 36 1/2 with Cansas World falling 1/2 to 16 1/2 and Reuters falling 1/2 to 30 1/2.

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International Share Information البورصات الدولية

AMSTERDAM	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam
ABN Bank	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN Holding	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18
ABN N.V.	71.18	68.20	71.18	68.20	71.18

BOND INFORMATION ائتمانات

The following is the Calendar of Eurobond and Foreign Bond offerings with tentative terms, interest payments and offering dates. Coupons and yields are on an annual basis unless otherwise indicated.

EUROBONDS	EUROBONDS	EUROBONDS	EUROBONDS	EUROBONDS	EUROBONDS
Paribas	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates
Paribas	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates
Paribas	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates
Paribas	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates	25 million dollars, due 1997, semi-annual interest at 0.025% points above six-month interbank offered rates

U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS ائتمانات حكومية

September 5	Fraction and changes in 30 days	Yield	Change	September 5	Fraction and changes in 30 days	Yield	Change
10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN	10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN
10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN	10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN
10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN	10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN
10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN	10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN
10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN	10/15/93	100.00	9.14	DN

KUWAIT DINAR BOND MARKET ائتمانات الكويتية

Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues	Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues	Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues	Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues	Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues	Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues
ASEA (Sweden)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASEA (Sweden)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASEA (Sweden)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASEA (Sweden)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASEA (Sweden)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXCHANGE RATES اسعار العملات الدولية

U.S. \$	الدولار	SDR	حقول السحب الخاصة
Interbank Spot Dollar	1.0000	1.3601	1.3601
Middle Rates at London	1.0000	1.3601	1.3601
Britain	0.6463	0.8806	0.8806
France	6.5595	8.9366	8.9366
Germany	1.9364	2.6363	2.6363
Italy	1.3601	1.8366	1.8366
Japan	160.370	218.486	218.486
Netherlands	2.2037	3.0000	3.0000
Spain	166.360	226.486	226.486
Sweden	4.6063	6.2500	6.2500
Switzerland	1.4548	1.9754	1.9754
U.S. Dollar	1.0000	1.3601	1.3601

£ (STERLING) الجنيه

Late Spot Sterling Rates at London	Late Spot Sterling Rates at London	Late Spot Sterling Rates at London	Late Spot Sterling Rates at London
USA	2.4170	2.4170	2.4170
Canada	2.1810	2.1810	2.1810
France	1.6363	1.6363	1.6363
Germany	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italy	1.3601	1.3601	1.3601
Japan	160.370	160.370	160.370
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037
Spain	166.360	166.360	166.360
Sweden	4.6063	4.6063	4.6063
Switzerland	1.4548	1.4548	1.4548

DM المارك

Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings	Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings	Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings	Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings
USA	1.7806	1.7806	1.7806
Canada	2.1810	2.1810	2.1810
France	1.6363	1.6363	1.6363
Germany	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italy	1.3601	1.3601	1.3601
Japan	160.370	160.370	160.370
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037
Spain	166.360	166.360	166.360
Sweden	4.6063	4.6063	4.6063
Switzerland	1.4548	1.4548	1.4548

GOLD الذهب

Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)	Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)	Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)	Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)
London	612.00	612.00	612.00
Paris	612.00	612.00	612.00
Zurich	612.00	612.00	612.00
Hong Kong	612.00	612.00	612.00
Amsterdam	612.00	612.00	612.00
Frankfurt	612.00	612.00	612.00

COMMODITIES اسعار السلع والمعادن

London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices	London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices	London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices	London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices
Aluminum	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Gold	612.00	612.00	612.00
Iron Ore	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

COFFEE قهوة

ICCO COFFEE	ICCO COFFEE	ICCO COFFEE	ICCO COFFEE
Arabica	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Robusta	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Other	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

LEAD رصاص

LEAD	LEAD	LEAD	LEAD
Standard	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
High Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Low Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

NICKEL نيكيل

NICKEL	NICKEL	NICKEL	NICKEL
Standard	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
High Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Low Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

SILVER فضة

SILVER	SILVER	SILVER	SILVER
Standard	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
High Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Low Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

TIN القصدير

TIN	TIN	TIN	TIN
Standard	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
High Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Low Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

ZINC زنك

ZINC	ZINC	ZINC	ZINC
Standard	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
High Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Low Grade	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Market	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Prices	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Volatility	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

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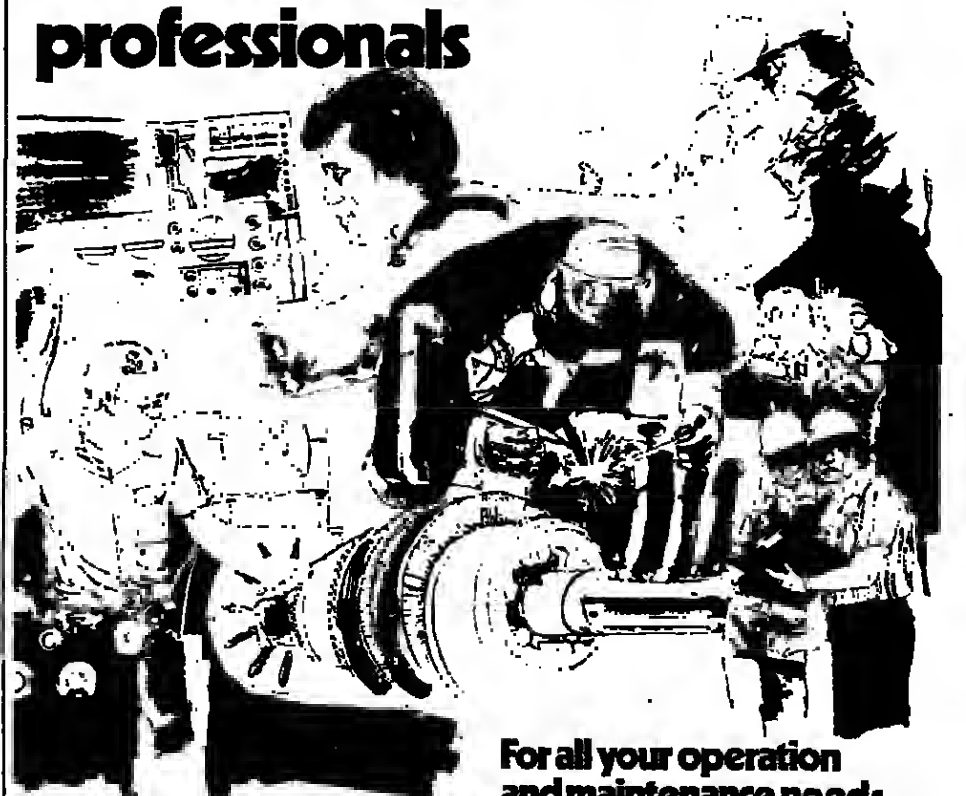
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International

الربيع ١٤٠٠ هـ

Deports 3 Iranians

Britain abandons Tehran embassy

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — Three of 72 Iranians arrested here last month after a demonstration outside the United States Embassy are to be expelled from Britain, the Home Office announced Tuesday. Soon after, the Foreign Office announced it was closing its embassy in Tehran.

As the three Iranian students were taken to London's Heathrow Airport and put on a plane for Tehran, Foreign Office Minister of State Douglas Hurd said Britain had feared that its four remaining diplomats in Tehran might be taken as hostages. Hurd said in a radio interview: "There has been a series of attacks on Britain, a series of threats made by people who have some authority in Iran, over the last week or so, and we thought that the risks being run by leaving the last four (diplomats) there were too great. The risk of waking up one morning and finding that they too were hostages."

The embassy closure came without a break in diplomatic relations with Iran, said a Foreign Office spokesman. The staff of diplomats, accompanied by two wives, left Tehran for London Tuesday.

Relations between the two countries have chilled in recent weeks with the arrest of the Iranian demonstrators and the detention of four Britons by Iranian authorities. The British Embassy has recently been termed a "nest of spies" by Islamic militants, a tag often applied to the U.S. Embassy, stormed by militants last November and held ever since along with its 52 occupants.

Magistrates recommended the expulsions of the Iranians after convicting them of assaulting the police, and obstruction or threatening behavior at the embassy on Aug. 4. The magistrates said the Iranians had abused British hospitality and refused to identify themselves after arrest.

The identities of the three deported were not given by the Home Office, but a spokesman said they were the first three persons recommended for deportation in two London courts Aug. 18. Only one of the three gave his name that day: Mobarrem Gafari, who said he was a student at Leicester University.

More than 70 Iranians were held in custody after the violent clashes at the embassy in a protest against the then detention of Iranians in the United States.

Most of those arrested refused to give their names and are still in custody. Some went on hunger strike. The detentions led to a sharp deterioration in Anglo-Iranian relations and were followed by arrests of British citizens in Iran.

The Foreign Office statement on the closure stressed that the move was not a break in diplomatic relations. "We hope that our staff will be able to return to Tehran when possible," it said. Meanwhile British interests in Iran, including consular responsibilities, would be looked after by the Swedish Embassy in Tehran.

Less than 100 Britons remain in Iran, and they were warned of the move, the Foreign Office said.



Douglas Hurd

Gold's \$20 gain fades; dollar drops

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP) — The U.S. dollar slipped against all key world currencies in morning trading Tuesday in what dealers described as a "trendless market." The price of gold also dipped after Monday's \$20-an-ounce jump.

The dollar eased most noticeably against sterling, which has been boosted by North Sea oil reserves and high interest rates in Britain. It cost \$2.4205 to buy one British pound, compared to \$2.4173 at close of business Monday.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 216.25 yen, nearly one yen overnight.

Gold in Hong Kong rose the equivalent of \$15.53 an ounce to close at \$671.88 compared to \$656.35 on Monday. The dollar closed at 4.92 Hong Kong dollars, unchanged from Monday.

The dip in the price of gold came amid extensive profit-taking after Monday's jump caused by heavy Arab buying in advance of next week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Vienna.

Bullion opened at \$677.00 an ounce in London, \$3.25 up on Monday's close. But later it fell back to \$674.00.

In Zurich, gold opened at \$672.50 unchanged from Monday's close, and slipped to \$670.50. The price of silver fell to \$18.50 an ounce, 60 cents down on the Monday closing, rate.

Delegates report sleep mysterious

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9 (AFP) — One hundred delegates who attended a 20-nation 51st conference on sleep which ended here over the weekend agreed that the subject is still as big a mystery as ever. Papers read at the conference will be edited and compiled in Switzerland and published next year. It is likely to focus on the theme of uncertainty.

Experts were unable even to agree on the number of hours of sleep needed by a man or woman, although most agreed that eight hours a day were probably too much.

Professor Piet Visser (Amsterdam University), chairman of the conference, said that the actual hours of sleep varied according to the individual's body rhythm or "natural clock."

While he considered eight hours too long, he felt there was a tendency to go to the other extreme and claim that four to five hours were sufficient.

Delegates were unable to agree by the time the conference closed, and will study this need further, as well as what time of the day a person should sleep.

In general, delegates believed that night work was bad and caused social isolation and unhappiness.

Several delegates pointed out that working at night affected two out of every 10 people. A recommendation was made that instead of compensation night work with higher pay, employers instead should try to eliminate certain "negative factors" like noise and bad light and working conditions. But this had little support from most delegates.

A special symposium was held on the theme "Sleep and Emotional Tension" but delegates again failed to agree on whether stress was a factor which disturbed a person's rest.

Lack of sleep did not automatically lead to stress, several delegates stated. As long as the human body was well-nourished and rested, it could function with little sleep.

In fact, some cases of nervous depression were curable by depriving sufferers of sleep, according to delegates from the University of Pisa (Italy).

Results were given of a working group set up by the European Common Market four years ago on the relationship between sleep and traffic noise.

Woman, age 130, dies

NAIROBI, Sept. 9 (AFP) — A woman believed to be more than 130 years old died in her sleep last week in Theirinyaga district near Mount Kenya, the Kenya News Agency reported. Mary Ngware was buried by her 80-year-old son, the agency said. It said her other son was killed by Europeans in 1895.

Six of 10 U.S. units unprepared

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — Six of the U.S. Army's 10 combat divisions in the continental United States were rated "not combat-ready" last December in a confidential U.S. Army report, the *New York Times* said Tuesday.

According to ratings based on manning, training and logistics, the report revealed that three divisions were ready for combat, but had major deficiencies and a third division, the elite 82nd Airborne, was found to be ready for combat but with minor deficiencies, the *Times* said. None of the 10 divisions were rated fully ready for combat, the newspaper said.

A spokesman for the army told the *Times* that he could neither confirm or deny the figures in the report or the statements on readiness because of the nature of the confidential document.

The *Times* said the low ratings in readiness applied to two of the three divisions that have been designated as potential components of the new rapid deployment force, whose responsibility it is to protect U.S. interests in remote regions, primarily the Middle East. The divisions were identified as the 101st Airborne, whose specialty is assault by helicopter, and the 24th Infantry Division, which is the armored part of the force. The 82nd Airborne is the third division in the force.

A division has anywhere from 16,500 to 18,000 soldiers in it and is the army's largest integrated maneuver, support and logistics unit. The *Times* said the report underscored the description given by chief of staff Gen. Edward Meyer to Congress which spoke of a "hollow army" with shortages in personnel, training, weapons, and equipment and maintenance problems.

Illinois backs young defector

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — A local judge was opening hearings Tuesday on the future of Walter Polovchak, a 12-year-old Ukrainian boy who wants to stay in the United States if his parents return to the Soviet Union.

Illinois State officials have asked Judge Joseph C. Mooney to declare Walter a minor in need of supervision — a ruling which would grant custody of the boy and his 17-year-old sister, Natalie, to the state, allowing them to be placed in foster homes.

The boy's parents, Michael and Anna Polovchak, went to court in an attempt to regain custody of their son, who ran away from home in July. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service had granted the young Polovchak political asylum, allowing him to remain here even though he entered the United States under his parents' visa.



Ronald Reagan

Reagan heart attack rumor laid to broker

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — A stockbroker trying to avoid a \$5 million loss may have started last week's unfounded rumor on Wall Street that Ronald Reagan had a heart attack, according to a syndicated business columnist, and a securities and exchange commission official said that if there was manipulation, it would be a matter for criminal prosecution.

He declined to comment on the business column by Dan Dorfman, distributed by the *Chicago Tribune* - *New York News Syndicate*, Inc., that the SEC was investigating the incident.

According to Dorfman's account, an unidentified broker invested heavily in the belief that stock prices would go down. When they headed up instead, the column said, he reportedly issued this six-word message to a block trader of a major brokerage firm who buys and sells huge blocks of stock: "Ronald Reagan had a heart attack."

The unfounded rumor allegedly was relayed by the block trader to a friend on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, and it then spread throughout Wall Street and the nation. Prices on Sept. 4 rose quickly at the opening in heavy trading, but fell sharply after the rumors about Reagan's health began circulating.



KNEE-DEEP: Small boys in Jaipur, India, wade across the main street in flood waters that have disrupted traffic in the town for weeks. Behind them, other residents go about their daily chores.

25 Indians die in scattered clashes

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (AP) — At least 25 people were killed and scores wounded in two separate incidents of rioting in northern India Monday, one involving tribesmen with bows and arrows, the United News of India reported.

At least nine people were fatally stabbed and 21 wounded in Hindu-Muslim clashes in Aligarh city, the agency reported. Authorities ordered round-the-clock curfew and rushed army and police reinforcements there, it said.

In the tribal region of India's Bihar state, at least 16 people were killed when 3,000 tribesmen clashed with paramilitary personnel, UNI reported. Among those killed were three soldiers of the Bihar Military Police (BMP). The agency also carried an un-

firmed report of 25 dead.

The tribesmen were reportedly walking in a procession to the local forest officer's office in Gua, 270 kilometers west of Calcutta, with the intent of blockading it in support of their demands when they were stopped by BMP personnel, UNI said.

The tribesmen retaliated by attacking the soldiers with bows and arrows, killing three instantly and injuring at least 13 others. The BMP opened fire and killed 12 tribesmen, UNI said.

Tribesmen in Bihar's Singhbhum County have been agitating for a pantribal state, comprising the tribal regions of the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The agitation is being spearheaded by the tribal liberation front.



GREETING: An old worker greets his grandchild through the fence of the Lenin Shipyard at Gdansk during strikes at the Polish port. Job actions continue in several Polish cities.

Shutdowns continue

Strike threat nil, says Kania

WARSAW, Sept. 9 (AP) — More strikes were reported Tuesday in widely scattered areas of Poland, but the nation's new Communist Party leader was quoted as saying they did not represent a threat to the "basic interests of the nation."

Warsaw Radin said "several enterprises" in the northeastern city of Bialystok remained on strike seeking unspecified concessions some of which "can never be fulfilled."

The radio said other enterprises, including a large textile plant, had settled their grievances and returned to work. No details of the settlements were announced.

Graphic workers at the city's newspaper were among those still holding out, the radio said. As a result no local papers were available in the city of some 200,000 located 48 km from the Soviet border.

In Warsaw, dissident sources said workers at a factory in Poznan in western Poland had joined the walkouts, along with porcelain makers in Sandomierz and communications workers in Ploch.

In Mielec, a government commission led by a deputy minister of machine industry was reported negotiating with aircraft workers demanding the ouster of local party secretary Alojzy Kotarba.

Kotarba had angered workers by asking them to sign a petition disavowing plans for forming an independent trade union as provided for under terms of the agreements ending last month's strikes in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin.

The new chief of the Polish Communist Party was quoted Tuesday as saying the worker unrest stemmed from "neglect for the economic principles of socialism."

The official Polish news agency PAP said Stanislaw Kania made the remark during a meeting Monday night in Gdansk, scene of the major strike activity during last month's work stoppages.

Kania said, "The difficulties which hred the conflict were underlain by the neglect for the economic principles of socialism, for the Leninist norms of intraparty life, the social needs and moral norms."

Kania, who assumed party leadership last Saturday after the central committee removed Edward Giersek, also said the party would live up to its agreement with workers and allow them to form independent trade unions.

Kania noted that some strikes were still continuing in scattered areas of the country. But he made clear that "the present situation differs considerably from that which existed two or three weeks ago when there were dangers to the basic interests of the nation and the state," PAP said. "The massive wave of strikes passed although the strikes have not yet fully subsided."

Kania was quoted as saying Poland's friends "the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," would help Poland in its crisis.

Gen. Bernard Rogers, NATO commander, in response to a reporter's question, said he doubted the Warsaw Pact maneuvers now underway in East Germany would be used as a screen for intervention in Poland. The Polish government's promise to allow independent labor unions is unprecedented in a Soviet bloc state.

The Warsaw Pact maneuvers were announced well before the Polish labor crisis, and the concurrent NATO exercises have also been planned for months.

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